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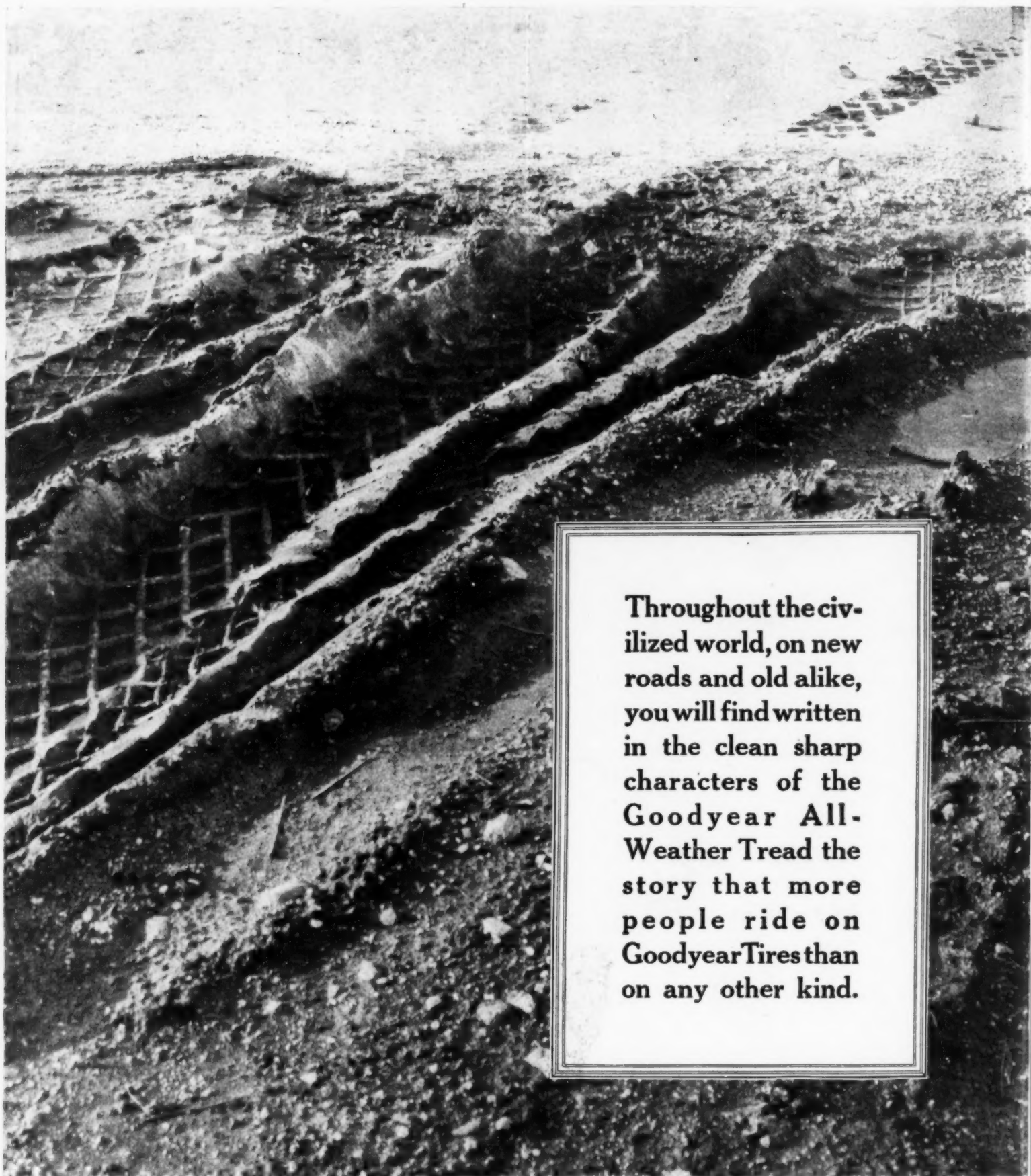
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The Enemy Within Our Gates

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By Governor FRANK O. LOWDEN, of Illinois



This is an actual photograph, taken at the junction of a concrete and dirt highway, showing the pattern left by the Goodyear All-Weather Tread on both types of road

Throughout the civilized world, on new roads and old alike, you will find written in the clean sharp characters of the Goodyear All-Weather Tread the story that more people ride on Goodyear Tires than on any other kind.

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GOODYEAR
AKRON

How I Learned To Talk On My Feet

The surprising way it won me promotion, substantial salary increases, and made me "solid" with influential people.

I was easily worth a month's salary to see the way everyone around the table—from the president down to the stenographer—stared at me, first in amazement and then in open admiration.

At one of our committee meetings a question had come up, which vitally concerned our department. I was the assistant-head, and my chief was out of the city on a business trip.

The other department heads were strong for a stand-pat, let-well-enough-alone policy; but I knew that my chief wanted a new policy put into effect. I guessed that my co-workers had brought matters to a head in my chief's absence, feeling sure that they could easily override me as representative of our department.

When it came to doing my particular line of work, I'd take my hat off to no one. But I always had one great handicap which is common with many men—I lacked the ability to put up a strong, convincing talk.

But this time, as I've said, I surprised everyone in the meeting, and, to be quite frank, myself as well. When it came to my turn to comment on the new policy, instead of hastily mumbling a few words and inwardly shrinking from embarrassment, I stood up, faced my principal opponent and silenced him with a few telling phrases. Then I stated my case, as I knew my chief would have stated it, summed up the points for and against, and closed with a short talk urging the immediate adoption of the new policy.

The instant I had finished our president announced, "Gentlemen, there is nothing more to be said—the new policy goes into effect from now on."

MY joy at my achievement was, of course, great; but an even greater joy was in store for me. Later in the day our president called me into his office, congratulated me on what he termed a "wonderfully persuasive talk," and then expressed surprise that I had never before shown any indication of being a convincing talker; "quite the opposite, in fact," he said with a friendly smile.

So I told him all about it. I admitted frankly the many times I had been embarrassed by my inability to clearly express myself in a face-to-face talk. Lack of command of language was not my trouble. I could write a clear, straightforward, interesting letter—in fact, was considered one of the best letter-writers in the office. But when it came to expressing my thoughts face to face—well, I simply couldn't do it; that was all. My tongue stuck to the top of my mouth, my throat dried up, and I felt as embarrassed as a kid saying a "piece" before a roomful of grown-up strangers.

I realized that this handicap was cheating me of advancement in business, and holding me back



They thought their arguments had overridden me—but I surprised even myself. Instead of mumbling a few words I made a strong talk, urging an immediate adoption of the new policy. And I won.

socially as well. So one day I determined to overcome it.

I went the usual route. I bought books on talking and oratory—books and books and more books. But they didn't give me the help I wanted. Then one day I ran across "Mastery of Speech," by Dr. Frederick Houk Law. Right from the start it appealed to me. It seemed to have been written to fit my own case. Instead of talking about the orators of ancient Greece and Rome and giving a string of exercises no more inspiring than the Dead March, it was right down to earth—honest you-and-me talk, obviously written by a plain, everyday American to help other plain, everyday Americans.

The very first evening's reading of "Mastery of Speech" showed me definitely how to overcome my embarrassment in public. That was a big help. And then I learned dozens of other things about convincing talking which I never dreamed existed. How to talk to strangers so as to quickly get on a friendly basis with them—to draw people out—to so handle the conversation that the other man shows up the weak spots in his argument—to win over irate customers—to talk to make people anxious to listen, and so on.

The remarkable part of it all was that I never had to study this Course in the usual meaning of the word "study." I looked forward to reading it with as much pleasure as the "next chapter" in a thrilling magazine serial. Most of my reading was done on trains and street-cars to and from the office. In less than two weeks I had mastered the principles of convincing talking, and had begun to make them produce results in my daily work.

Then came my opportunity to put what I had learned into such effective use at the committee meeting with the results I've told you about.

ALL this I told to our president. When I had finished he said, "Your newly-developed ability makes you even more valuable to us than before. You'll find a substantial increase in your salary envelope this week, and this is only a

start. I wish all our men had the initiative and desire for self-improvement that you have. By the way, I'd like to look at 'Mastery of Speech.'—I think it would be a good plan for us to buy a number of sets for our department heads and their assistants."

It is now not quite a year since the foregoing took place. As I look back I can see that the great advancement I have made since then—I am now a department head at much more than my former salary—all dates from the day I obtained "Mastery of Speech" and put its teachings into effect at that committee meeting with such dramatic effect.

I never realized it before, but now the truth has been driven home to me, that a man needs something more than ability to get him ahead these days. Good goods will not sell themselves unless advertised. In the case of an individual his ability represents the "goods" he has to sell. Every minute of the day he is advertising or mis-

advertising his ability to the world through his speech. Mere correctness of English is not enough. To correct diction you've got to add the ability to make your words strike home, to impress your hearer, to make him nod his head in agreement with you and to say to himself, "What a splendid impression that man makes."

As you begin to master the knack of talking convincingly you'll find that you are benefiting in scores of ways which at first thought seem to have no relation to talking. For instance, I found that my ability to think clearly and to make sound decision was increased remarkably; also my ability to analyze—to "see into and all around a subject."

It is said that one infallible test of the merit of anything in print is its ability to stand reading over and over again. I haven't kept track of the number of times I've read "Mastery of Speech," but it must run into the dozens. I keep it on my reading table and pick it up for a few minutes quite frequently. Each time I find some new point which I can put into immediate use. Many's the time I've read something in "Mastery of Speech" of an evening and the very next day made the information pay me a dozen times more than the price of the entire Course.

SO confident is the Independent Corporation, publishers of "Mastery of Speech," Dr. Law's Course in Business Talking and Public Speaking, that once you have an opportunity to see in your own home how you can, in one hour, learn the secret of talking convincingly and how you can apply the principles of effective speech under all conditions, that they are willing to send you the Course on free examination.

You needn't send any money. Merely mail the coupon or write a letter and the complete Course will be sent, all charges prepaid, at once. If you are not entirely satisfied send it back any time within five days after you receive it and you will owe nothing.

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Leslie's, 11-15-19.

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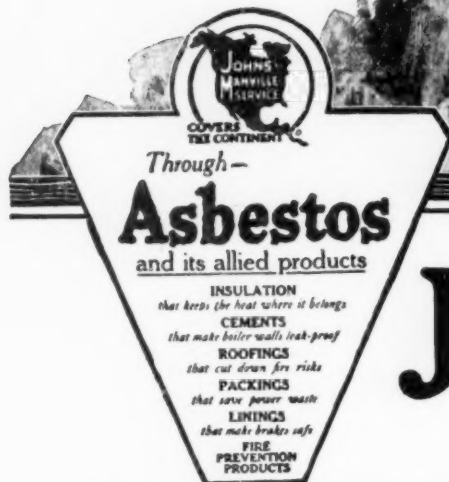
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The Enemy Within Our Gates

By GOVERNOR FRANK O. LOWDEN, of Illinois

Editor's Note.—This is the second of a series of articles by or about leading Republicans and Democrats mentioned as Presidential possibilities. Governor Lowden has attracted much favorable attention by reason of his businesslike administration, his elimination of inefficient governmental machinery and his dedicated Americanism. The kind of a President he would make is suggested in his own article.

WHEN America entered the war, men wondered whether the great republic would be equal to the task. Could a democracy organize its man strength and its material resources so as to meet the greatest military power of history? Would the spirit of partisanship, which Washington and Hamilton so much dreaded, prevent that solidarity of our people needed if we were to engage successfully in a great foreign war? Would class differences, which had begun to arise upon the horizon, destroy the co-operation of all our citizenship necessary, if we were to present a solid front to the enemy?

When we went to war these were some of the questions that were upon men's lips. The doubts raised by these questions were dispelled, and America stood forth in her majesty and might beyond the expectations of her stoutest defenders. It was found that her sons had retained the fighting fiber of their sires. It was shown that Democracy could be made to function even in the gravest war. It was made clear that the lines, which seemed to divide our people into classes, were so shadowy that they disappeared in the first impact of arms. A new spirit of brotherhood and generous rivalry animated all ranks of society, and we made the great discovery that our people were one in heart and mind.

This is a time when men re-examine old ideas. And while the mere antiquity of an idea is no longer its sufficient defence, isn't there danger that we may reject old truths simply because they are old? Genuine progress neither discards the old because of its age, nor embraces the new because of its novelty. In the ferment going on, our own government is being challenged and a new philosophy of government is being proposed to take its place.

Our Forefathers Were Wise

The framers of our Constitution not only set up a government of the people, but in the same instrument limited the power of that government. They recognized that there were certain rights of the individual so precious that they should be forever beyond the power of even the greatest majority. Among these were the freedom of religious worship, the freedom of speech and of the press. Our forefathers saw that no government, whatever its form or name, could minister successfully to mankind unless these rights were forever beyond the power of a majority. Our forefathers also provided that no person should "be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of the law," and they provided that property should

not be taken for even public use without just compensation.

The original Constitution did not contain these express provisions, though its ablest exponents believed that they were implied in the instrument. The very first Congress which met, however, regarded these rights, with others, so essential to our new government that they submitted to the States amendments to the Constitution, which they believed would fix them forever beyond all question. These amendments are known as our Bill of Rights. The principles which they announced were not discovered by the framers of the Constitution—they had been slowly and painfully won in a struggle which stretched over centuries.

Among the rights thus guarded is the right of property. I know it is becoming unpopular to speak of property. Men have come to discuss property as though it were a mere inert thing, unconnected with the life of men. Of course, property in itself can have no rights, but surely man can have rights in property, if such rights are essential to the welfare of mankind. And who can doubt this? **There has never been a civilization in the history of the world that did not have its beginning in the recognition of man's right to the product of his own labor, whether of the hand or brain.**

Experiments that Failed

There are those who speak of the nationalization of wealth as something new. Why, it is the oldest thing in the history of the world. The savage tribes, in every land and clime, have been Communists. Our own Indian tribes for centuries had nationalized their wealth. They enjoyed their lands and almost everything else in common. When a famine came they starved in common. The prairies over which they roamed, and which they claimed by tribal titles, remained but hunting grounds. They were able to maintain only a small population, and that population half the time in want. Take the Mississippi Valley, where I was born, and with which I have been familiar all my life. I myself saw much of it as the Indians had left it. The white man came—he came to make a home, which should be his and his children's forever. He came because the instinct of property was as strong in his breast as the instinct of life or liberty itself. In a half century he has transformed this wilderness. He has made it the granary of the world. It is dotted everywhere with happy homes.

So important did the framers of our Constitution regard the rights of private property that they prohibited even the State taking it, for its own needs, without due compensation. **Without the incentive of private property, civilization would languish and die.** It may be that men ought to be sufficiently altruistic to labor unceasingly for the general good, but they are not generally so.

From time to time men have dreamed of Utopia and have attempted to set it up. In my own State there were at least two attempts at this. A French philanthropist sought to establish an ideal community, which he

called Icaria. He selected one of the most beautiful and fruitful regions in our State. The property was to be held in common. The members of the community were supposedly specially fitted for community life. All the circumstances seemed to conspire to make a success of this dream. It failed—because man's perverseness prefers a humble vine and fig tree, which he can call his own, rather than a share in a larger and more opulent community life. Again, at Bishop Hill, in Illinois, other dreamers sought to create an ideal community. They owned the property in common. It was a beautiful dream, but it did not come true.

Private property must remain if civilization is to go on, and the more people who own property the higher will that civilization be. **Our concern should be, not to destroy private property, but to distribute it more widely and equitably.** The path must be kept open for the young man of brains to go from laborer to owner of the farm. The way must be made clear for the worker in industry and commerce to have a fair share in the profits he creates. Men must be brought into more kindly relations with the raw materials and the forces of nature, with which they work. This can only be done if men co-operate with one another in production, and are thus brought into better relations with one another. **The great organizing genius at the head of an industry and the humblest worker in the mill are jointly laboring to produce something for the use or the happiness of mankind. Unless they both get satisfaction from their work, they both have failed.** That satisfaction is impossible unless there is hearty good will and sympathy between them. We must contrive somehow to bring about that good will. The first step towards this is to make it certain that each is deriving from the joint product the just share of his contribution towards it.

The Constitution is Sound

The principles expressed in the Bill of Rights are not true simply because the Constitution recites them. They are true because mankind in its efforts for a better, juster society has found that the maintenance of these principles is a condition of all human progress. These principles are not sound simply because the Constitution declared them so. The Constitution is sound because it recognizes and gives expression to these fundamental human rights. Of late years there has been an effort on the part of some writers to discredit the framers of the Constitution. I think they might have been engaged upon a better task. However, even if all they have said about the framers of the Constitution is true, that is aside from the question. **For the Constitution speaks for itself. Under it humanity has had a larger opportunity and a greater happiness than under any Government in modern times. Under it more happy homes have flourished, a finer manhood and womanhood have been nourished than under any Government in the flood of time. The Constitution is worth preserving—not to perpetuate**

Concluded on page 761

EDITORIAL

"STAND BY THE FLAG: IN GOD WE TRUST"

JOHN A. SLEICHER, Editor

To Our Readers

A BITTER warfare between two union bodies in New York has caused strikes in printing establishments, and compelled many publishers to suspend publication. It was necessary for the publishers of LESLIE'S to make an entirely new arrangement for its printing. With an edition of over 530,000 copies a week, it was difficult to secure the necessary facilities, but this has been done. No issue of LESLIE'S will be missed. Some have been a few days late.

We trust that our patrons will recognize the difficulties under which we have labored to serve them. We also bespeak fair consideration for contemporaries who have been compelled to suspend entirely the publication of recent issues through no fault of their own.

Arbitrate First

WHEN in the face of a threatened strike calculated to produce a coal famine, tie up transportation, stop the operation of public utilities and cripple all industry, President Wilson asked operators and miners to submit to arbitration he did one of the wisest and most statesmanlike things in his whole career. It met the unqualified approval of the public, irrespective of party lines.

When the coal operators consented unreservedly to the President's proposal, they, too, did the wise thing and received the commendation of the public. When Acting President Lewis of the United Mine Workers refused the President's request, accepting it only in part, he did an unwise thing and lost thereby the support of the public.

The coal strike threat was made not by mandate of the miners, but by order of the leaders, and we believe if the President's proposal had been submitted to a referendum of the miners themselves, it would not have been refused. Every labor dispute is settled finally by a get-together of the parties involved.

In all those disputes in which the public is the helpless but greatest victim, the only sensible course is to get together and settle before resorting to strike, thus saving the public from needless suffering. And in every settlement there should be a spirit of conciliation, willingness to compromise, and recognition of brotherhood in industry.

High Cost of Loafing

IF the world does not awaken and reconcile its differences and speed up industry our problem will be the high cost not of living, but of loafing. The London *Spectator* points out that Europe is in real danger of falling into the condition to which she was brought in the ninth century with plague, famine and demoralization following in horrible succession until civilization breaks down altogether. "What," asks the *Spectator*, "is the cause of the dangers that surround us? The lack of production. Europe is not at work. It seems to have forgotten the way to work. Industrial lethargy is apparent everywhere. Production, Production and again Production. That is the need of the hour."

"If you want food and clothes and houses, and all the other apparatus not merely of civilization, but of existence, for a vast population, you must work to produce them. If you do not work and do not produce, there is nothing for it but famine, disease and death. Work is the only remedy, or rather, work and the avoidance of every form of economic waste." Our situation is not so acute as that of Europe, because our resources are so much greater and we have not suffered from the ravages of the war. But we are drifting in the same direction. We are passing through an orgy of strikes, many of which have been called without any grievance on the part of the workers, but as a part of a world-wide scheme to upset the indus-

The Great Middle Class

By Vice-President MARSHALL

THERE is a great middle class in America who have had nothing to do with special privileges otherwise than that they happened to live in the republic when they were granted. They are not organized so as to be heard in Congress. **They constitute the backbone of the Republic.** They do not want to form themselves into an organization, but they are rapidly coming together, and it will not be long, unless the plain truth is seen and acted upon in business and in legislation, until they, too, will be hammering at the doors of Congress, saying: "**We, too, have some rights in this Republic for which we have lived and labored and which we love.**"

They, too, will say to legislative bodies: "**If you do not have courage enough to legislate exclusively for the American people, then you are going to legislate for us or out you go and we'll put somebody else in who will.**" They are going to speak in unison, declaring: "We prefer to be just plain Americans who ask nothing but justice for our fellow-men in the same measure that justice is meted out to us—but **unless the clamor for special legislation to enforce individual or class rights ceases, we, too, are going to be a class demanding to be heard and cared for.**" And they are going to say in the social, economic life of the Republic: "Right and duty walk side by side in every calling, and he, **whether rich or poor, who does not hear and listen to both voices, shall be for us a social outcast.**"

trial order and overturn the Government itself, putting in its place the rule of the proletariat.

The demand of the bituminous coal miners for a six-hour day and five-day week involves a 37 per cent. cut in present working time, and this means a 37 per cent. cut in coal production. This would add from \$2 to \$2.50 to the cost of each ton of bituminous coal or an aggregate of a billion dollars for the country. Nor is there any chance for the principle of collective bargaining here. The threat to strike was not by vote of the miners themselves, but was in effect an ultimatum by union officers and walking delegates. In contrast with the demand for a short day and week, German miners are now putting in ten hours—"eight hours for the industry, two hours for the Fatherland." While our steel workers are on strike British steel workers are taking orders throughout the world for which the United States is unable to compete. Strikes play into the hands of our competitors, and our record of imports is constantly rising.

David R. Francis, former Ambassador to Russia, is absolutely satisfied that the Soviet Government is even now sending money to this country in order to promote Bolshevism here. The steel strike, and the strikes of longshoremen and pressmen and printers in New York City were all started by aliens and Bolsheviks. Jacob Margolis, an I. W. W. attorney, testifying before the Senate Labor Committee, which is investigating the steel strike, classified himself as an "anarchist syndicalist," and coolly informed the Committee he favored the downfall of the Government. "Governments," he said, "will be of no use when proper industrial conditions are established." Even more amazing is the charge made by Senator Watson of Indiana that the Federal Trade Commission is honeycombed with radical Socialists, anarchists and Bolsheviks. Senator Watson has introduced a resolution to investigate and report upon the truthfulness of these charges on the theory that "if Bolshevism is to be met and overcome in our country, it must be done by first ousting all its adherents and advocates from public office."

It is high time for the public to be aroused to the dangers that threaten the country from alien-fomented strikes, which are paralyzing production, and from Bolshevik propaganda which will not be satisfied with anything short of the overthrow of our Government and institutions and the substitution of the rule of the proletariat.

The Plain Truth

VOTE! Our Presidential Coupon will be found on page 766. We should like to have the vote of every reader. Note the figures this week. So far 3,549 votes have been cast.

LABOR! The right of employees to organize and to deal with their employers through committees selected by the employees themselves is questioned by no one. The principle of representation being recognized it ought not to be impossible to work out a method which would not infringe upon the rights of any group of employees. If labor were compelled to belong to any particular organization and to secure representation only through such organization, its freedom of action would be violated. The National Industrial Conference Board reports upon the successful operation of the shop committee system in large numbers of plants during the war. In general the workers chose an intelligent and conservative type to represent them, and the plan promoted a better spirit between employers and workers. This is collective bargaining, producing the same results as when the collective dealing is between employers and committees of labor unions. In the language of the National Industrial Conference Board, "the results thus far obtained with works councils indicate that they are worthy of unprejudiced consideration on the part of American industry."

COLLEGES! The present era of high prices has brought most colleges into financial distress. Professors, never highly paid, now find it impossible to live in reasonable comfort. Industry is always able to pass on to the consuming public increased costs. Colleges can't do this. They have never been able to depend entirely upon tuition charges for their support. To raise tuition fees now would mean to exclude from the privilege of a college education the children of people of small means. Many institutions have recently launched drives for increased endowments, particularly to secure better salaries for professors. Two years ago, Syracuse University, one of our strongest and most progressive institutions, felt the pinch and inaugurated a drive for a larger endowment. The continued usefulness of the university depends upon its success. The presidents of Harvard, Yale and Princeton have issued a joint appeal for the financial support of all American universities and colleges. No nation can afford to scrimp on higher education. Every institution that is training youth should be buttressed against financial distress. Would it not be well to have a college chest, just as we had war chests during the war, and make an equitable division of gifts to all deserving institutions? The causes may be good, but the country is suffering from too many appeals.

VETO! The President's veto of the Prohibition Enforcement bill cannot be interpreted as a victory for the "wet" forces nor a defeat for the "drys." What the President objected to was the method of coupling in one measure two distinct pieces of legislation—war-time prohibition and the prohibition amendment. The latter will go into effect January 16, 1920. The former was intended as a war-time measure to continue during the war and until demobilization is complete. Demobilization is already complete, and as soon as the treaty of peace is formally ratified the foundations upon which war-time prohibition rests will have disappeared. It looks as if there will be an interval between treaty ratification and January 16, 1920, when the liquor traffic may be resumed. A judicial decision, which if sustained by the Supreme Court, will be far-reaching in its effect, is that of Federal Judge Walter Evans at Louisville, Kentucky. He holds that the war prohibition act is invalid since it violates the fifth amendment to the Constitution, which provides that the United States shall not take private property without just compensation. In Great Britain, where the taking over by the Government of the brewing and distilling interests has long been advocated, a reasonable compensation has always been a feature of the proposal. In Great Britain the general public are large shareholders in the liquor industry, while in the United States the same industry has been in the hands of a few.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

"Trouble in the Balkans"

THE Rumanian troops which invaded Budapest some time ago and declined to leave at the demand of the Allied Council, are still occupying the city. Their occupation has been a peaceful one and their military hands have been more in action than machine-guns. The Rumanian soldiers while away the time by folk dances in the public square, and a large part of the populace has yielded to the influences of martial music to the extent of participating in these frolics, much to the disgust of the conservative element represented by Hungarian aristocracy. The latest reports indicate that the Rumanians will have



Donald C. Thompson

Rumanian soldiers in Budapest, in one of the native dances which occupy most of their time. In the evening the women and girls of the middle class join them, but the Hungarian aristocrats hold themselves rigidly aloof.

Americans in Siberia

A FEW months ago the Bolsheviks completely wrecked a spur-track of the Trans-Siberian Railway about two hundred miles north of Vladivostok, burning the bridges, destroying the track and wrecking all the rolling stock. It was important that this branch line be quickly restored, so a company of the Twenty-seventh U. S. In-



Lt. Wm. P. Longist

Ruins of a bridge burned by the Bolsheviks in the wilds of Siberia, on a spur-track of the Trans-Siberian Railway, 200 miles north of Vladivostok. It was quickly rebuilt by Co. G, 27th U. S. Infantry, on duty there.

sterner duties to perform presently. A Hungarian army under the command of Admiral Horthy is reported to be within sixty-seven miles of Budapest, advancing with the intention of forcing the Rumanians to evacuate. The situation is in some respects not unlike that existent at Fiume.

fantry was sent into the wilderness to remake the railway. The Americans have gone about their task with their usual efficiency and speed.

Good-Bye to Albert

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM brought his tour of America to an end with a visit to the steel districts and a formal call at Washington, where he was highly honored by those who acted on behalf of the President. At the special solicitation of Mr. Wilson, the King and Queen, with the Crown Prince, were admitted to his sickroom, and the President talked with them informally.

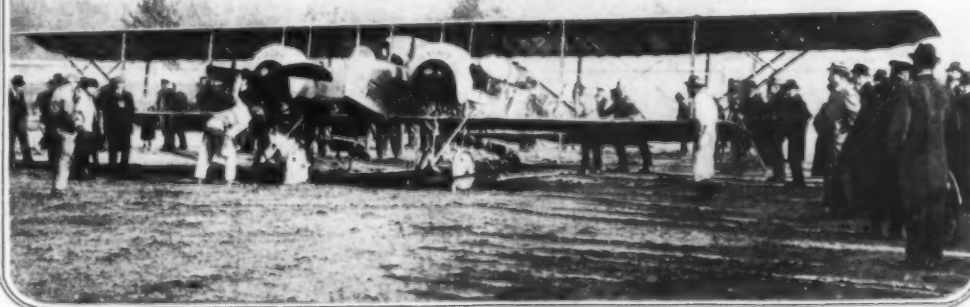


C. Underwood & Underwood

The King and Queen of the Belgians inspecting the plant of the Carnegie Steel Works at Pittsburgh, on their return from California. They have shown the utmost disregard of danger in their American tour.

12,000 Miles in Air

THE longest single flight in an airplane yet attempted is that of the French aviator Poulet and his mechanic Benoist, who recently left Paris in a giant airplane specially constructed for long journeys. Their destination was Melbourne, Australia.



Copyright Press Illustration

The French aviator Poulet (in oval) with his mechanic, Benoist, in their giant airplane (below), preparing to leave Issy, near Paris, on a flight to Melbourne, Australia, which will be the longest ever attempted.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News

Trouble in the Caucasus

THE small but very determined little republic of Georgia, which was formerly the southeastern corner of Russia in Europe, is giving the Supreme Council of the Allies continual concern. Without waiting for its independent status to be confirmed, it has proceeded to exercise governmental functions, and is doing its utmost to harass its neighbor on the south, the new republic of Armenia. At present, supplies destined to Armenia are routed via the port of Batum, whence they are forwarded by rail through Georgian territory. Permission to ship arms and ammunition to Armenia by this route has been denied by Georgia, and it is thought that the Turkish Nationalists have intrigued with Georgian officials to bring this about. To complicate the situation still further, permission has also been refused for the transportation of medical supplies and clothing for the distressed Armenians, who are in the direst need. It is surmised that the holding up of these relief supplies will force the Allied Council to take stern measures to discipline the Georgians and compel the railways to transmit the necessities of life before the rigors of winter are felt in Armenia. The problems of Georgia, as well as of Armenia, so far as the Allied Council is concerned, hinge on the final disposition of the Turkish Empire, which is one of the knottiest problems yet remaining.



Donald C. Thompson

Typical scene at a railway station in the new republic of Georgia, in the Caucasus north of Armenia, showing groups of natives waiting for the train. A century of Russian domination has transformed these fearless mountain peoples into turbulent mobs which now are making the most of "the self-determination of small nations," so much talked of today.



Princeton Pictorial

Spectacular view of the fine Artillery Hall of Princeton University in flames. It was entirely consumed, with a loss of \$50,000, but artillery instruments of great value were saved. The fire was fought by students and a volunteer corps.



R. Ray Baker

All that was left of the veteran lake steamer "City of Muskegon" after it was hurled against a pier by the force of a tremendous gale, with a loss of twenty-one lives. It was formerly known as the "City of Holland." The steamer remained afloat for ten minutes, but most of the passengers and crew were asleep below when the vessel received its death blow.

50,000,000 Czechs

At a recent conference in New York, Ing Vaclav Ocenasek, a member of the business delegation sent over by Czecho-Slovakia, announced that the new republic has fifty millions of people who for five years have had little communication with the outside world. Its chief commercial city is Prague, formerly the capital of old Bohemia, and its sympathies are almost entirely pro-Allies. During the latter part of the war its hardy soldiers played a heroic part in checking the spread of Bolshevism in Russia and Siberia. Many of these soldiers were American Czechs who had returned to their native land to fight. Czecho-Slovakia is now represented in this country by diplo-



Thos. K. Flanagan

The U. S. Army Transport "Antigone" leaving Jersey City for Brest, France, with the 16th and 17th Replacement Drafts from Camp Meade, Md., designated for overseas service. The contingent comprised six officers and 375 men, who are destined to form one of the units of the "American Watch on the Rhine."

matic and consular officials and the United States has Charles R. Crane at Prague as American Minister.

have left the Teutons in a much humbler state of mind. The Germans, it appears, will keep their word only when compelled by the force of arms.

The new nation is in urgent need of supplies and has accumulated a sum said to approximate \$90,000,000 in American banks to be expended for the most urgent necessities. It is one of the few nations of Europe that do not ask for financial credit. Mr. Ocenasek urged that an American Chamber of Commerce be organized in Prague and supplied with samples of manufactured goods of all kinds before other nations capture the business. It is said that German manufacturers are already represented in the field, but the public sentiment is very strong against them. The U. S. Government has recently sent to Prague a special Trade Representative, Mr. Louis E. Van Norman, who will make investigations and reports concerning opportunities for American manufacturers.

Did the War Stop Too Soon?

THE recent departure of fresh consignments of American troops for European service indicated that it may yet be a long time before our armed occupation of European territory comes to an end. These soldiers are replacement troops to relieve American units already at Coblenz and elsewhere along the Rhine, as provided for in the treaty of peace. The occupation of a strip of territory eastward of the Rhine was insisted upon by the Allies because they doubted the good faith of the Germans in the matter of keeping their promises. This suspi-



Capt. O. M. Salisbury

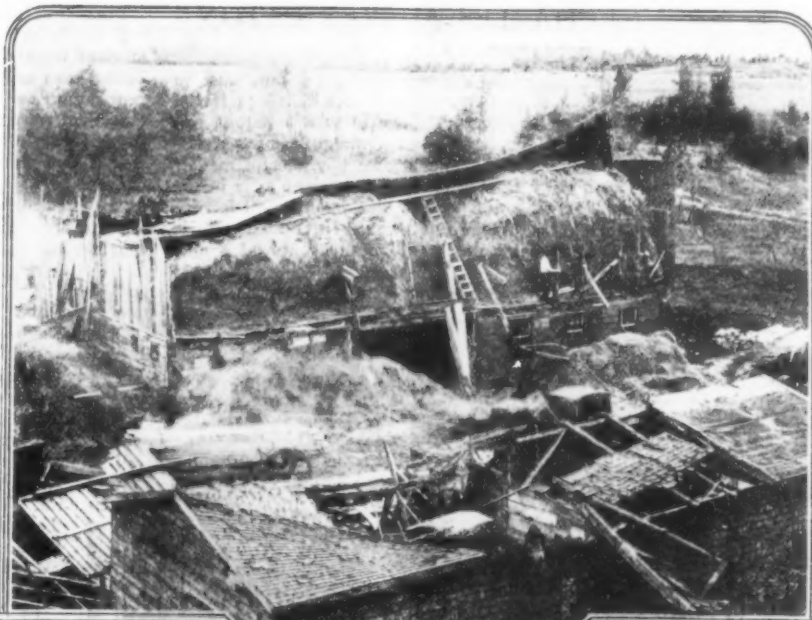
"The radish women" of Prague, Czecho-Slovakia, who does a thriving business during the existing shortage of food. She has a "corner" on the radish market, since the shops do not carry them, and there is no other competition. She also goes into the hotels and restaurants and sells to the diners direct—successfully, "bringing producer and consumer together."

cion was well-founded, for it has already been officially reported to the Allied Council that the German Government has been delinquent in a number of particulars. This failure in specific performance will probably result in heavy penalties being added. The German public, it is reported, has been misled as to the actual facts and does not realize the completeness of the defeat which ended in the armistice. Had the armistice been delayed a short time, it is suggested, the carrying out of the American campaign already launched at the Argonne would have left the Teutons in a much humbler state of mind. The Germans, it appears, will keep their word only when compelled by the force of arms.

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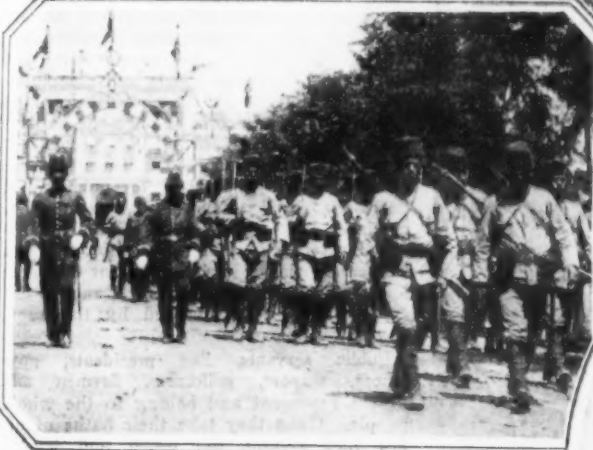
The Irrepressible Turk

TELEGRAPHIC reports from different parts of Asia Minor indicate that the Turk has not yet learned the big lesson of the war, so far as he is concerned. The delay of the Allies in reaching an agreement regarding the dismemberment of Turkey has encouraged the straggling bands of Turkish troops to a renewal of brigandage in many districts. One of these marauding bands has recently made an attack on Smyrna, but the Turks were repulsed by the Greek troops. This may lead the Greek Government to a campaign of invasion of Turkey, unless the Allies veto such a move. The pro-German attitude of Greece during the war, however, is not likely to be forgotten by the Allies, and they are not likely to give the Greeks any chance to acquire territorial claims in the old Turkish Empire. No permanent peace can be expected east of the Dardanelles until the final



S. Mustonen

Curious effects of a tornado in upper Michigan, showing the wreckage on one of the farms over which the storm passed. Houses and barns were demolished along the track of the high wind and in some places trees six feet in circumference were snapped off like brittle matches.



Douglas C. Thompson

A fragment of the Turkish army that escaped the clutches of General Allenby's avenging troops. These remnants are becoming a menace in different parts of the Near-East, one of their latest escapades being an attack against the Greeks at Smyrna. Many Greeks regard this as a declaration of war.

peace terms are submitted to Turkey. Meanwhile, the starving populations are being fed as rapidly as possible through the American Relief Administration.

The American Legion

THE first National Convention of the American Legion, which is composed of American soldiers of the great war, represents the largest organized body of service men ever known in this country. Its fundamental principle of Americanism is the keynote of the Convention. Among the most important subjects before it are: (1) The future military policy of the United States; (2) measures for the relief or benefit of service men; (3) the disposition to be made of alien slackers who renounced their first naturalization papers in order to evade military service; (4) the best means of carrying out the principle of Americanism. It is possible that the Convention will also discuss the disposition of the remains of the thousands of American dead which were buried in French cemeteries during the great war.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

Ogden L. Mills, of New York, one of the eminent young business men who have been active in organizing the two million ex-soldiers of the United States Army into the very powerful American Legion.



Copyright, Harris & Ewing, from Paul Thompson

"The Big Three" in the Washington Conference that unsuccessfully tried to avert the threatened coal strike. On the left, Thomas T. Brewster, head of the mine-owners and operators; center, William B. Wilson, retiring Secretary of Labor; right, John L. Lewis, acting president of the miners.

straining the strike leaders from any activity in this direction. The American Federation of Labor has vigorously protested against this use of the weapon of injunction. The Government makes it clear that the injunction does not question the right to quit work or to strike, in general, but that it involves only the right of the labor unions to break contractual relations affecting the fuel or food supply of the nation while we are still technically in a state of war.

The determination of the Government to adequately protect the men who choose to remain at work is shown in the military preparations to guard the mines. Most of the mines most

seriously involved are within the territory of the Central Department of the U. S. Army, of which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is the commanding officer. A large detachment of veteran soldiers, recently returned from France, was immediately ordered to West Virginia, with machine-guns and trucks for rapidly transporting them from place to place, and a considerable army was also ordered to prepare to move at a moment's notice to other fields. State troops are also being utilized in the endeavor to protect the workers.



R. A. McNally

A detachment of "Siberian Wolf Hounds" from the American Expeditionary Force sent to eastern Asia to combat the influence of the Bolsheviki. They are here shown at Honolulu, where they rested on their long journey home after a year's foreign service. They had a warm welcome from the Red Cross and War Camp Community services.

Massachusetts Is American

By CHARLES AUBREY EATON

"MASSACHUSETTS is American." In these pregnant words Governor Calvin Coolidge expressed his interpretation of the overwhelming majority by which the electors of the old Bay State, on November 4th, endorsed his administration. It was an American State, voting for an American Governor, upon an American issue; and the people like their leader were faithful to their trust.

President Wilson telegraphed Governor Coolidge: "I congratulate you upon your election as a victory for law and order. When this is the issue all Americans stand together." In this message Mr. Wilson was speaking not only for himself, but for the people of the Nation, regardless of party or creed.

In Massachusetts all Americans did "stand together." On the Saturday evening before election I heard Mr. Charles Ashley, for twenty years Democratic Mayor of the City of New Bedford, say to a cheering crowd of his fellow townsmen: "I have never cast a Republican vote in my life, but next Tuesday I shall vote for Calvin Coolidge, because, when the issue is between American law and order and un-American defiance of law, I am an American first and a Democrat second." And Mayor Ashley was speaking not only for himself, but for men of high and low degree in every section of his country.

It is a long time since a State election has been watched with such keen and anxious interest by all sections of the country, and the result received with such unmistakable evidence of satisfaction. With that penetrating insight which is so characteristic of the American people when a really important question is before them for decision, the whole nation believed that the Massachusetts election marked an epoch in our National history. Something bigger, and more fundamental than any issue of political partisanship was up for settlement; and while they, perhaps, did not fully comprehend the question in all its bearings, they were moved by an infallible instinct to a genuinely American decision and action.

To understand the Massachusetts victory it must be viewed in the light of certain social forces which have come to the front since the Great War. It is this relationship or background which gives it a national significance and makes it impossible, if not absurd, to consider it as a mere local issue, interesting because it was a first-class fight well-staged and gamely fought. **The Massachusetts election was an American protest against the un-American doctrine of destruction by physical force as a means of social progress.**

Prussian Ideals

The war was the greatest display of destructive force the world has ever seen. It offered mankind a postgraduate course in demolition, with complete laboratory practice on a colossal scale. And we all enrolled as students even though we had to go in debt for our tuition. The theory of Prussianism was that in order to give to mankind the inestimable blessings of German Kultur it was necessary, as a preliminary, to destroy all competing civilizations. Whether it was a French cathedral, or coal mine; a Belgian university or factory; an English baby or an American merchant ship, all must be "sunk without trace" before the ground would be sufficiently cleared for the erection of that glorious temple of civilization modestly described as "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

This program of benevolent annihilation was carried forward with commendable efficiency but, unfortunately, from the Pan-German point of view, it failed. Running parallel to this grandiose national scheme of world conquest by force and born out of the same iron womb was another scheme of German origin. This was and still is known as the "Class Struggle"; and like its vaster prototype, it started with the assumption that certain competing social systems must first be destroyed in order to clear the ground for the erection of its world redeeming structure. The theory of Socialism, of which Karl Marx was the father, starts with the assumption that capitalism, or "production for

profit" is, essentially and completely, evil and must be destroyed root and branch. All social ills are traced back to their source and course in this iniquitous system of profit for capitalists and wages for workers.

The Marxian millenium became the fruitful mother of lesser plans for the cure of recognized evils in the present economic and social order, but they all involve the complete and final overthrow of "Capitalism." It is this preliminary process of destruction which now



Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts whose re-election reassured the whole country

Photo by James H. Hare

appeals most powerfully to minds schooled by the Great War in the practice of destruction by physical force. And it is not surprising, therefore, to find during the year since the armistice that social revolution has been taken up in a serious way by multitudes in all lands who had received some training in the Marxian ideas, either under their original or modified forms.

America is unlike Europe in many superficial and fundamental particulars. This, notion, I know, is rejected with scorn by numbers among us but, nevertheless, I venture to stress the point. **The European civilization is enmeshed in its past, from which, for obvious reasons, it cannot escape even were such escape desirable. The dead hand of Yesterday rests with heavy authority upon the life of Today. America broke with its historical past and began as a new Nation, in a new land; with new problems, new purposes, new ideals and new methods. Europe is a class civilization. America is not. The Socialist asserts that the class consciousness, which is Europe's curse, is caused entirely by the capitalistic system; that the same capitalistic system has been transplanted to America and as soon as the new conditions created by free land and unexploited natural resources pass away we shall have a class consciousness and a class struggle here as acute as ever Europe has known. But the fact remains that, as yet, the rank and file of everyday people are infinitely better off in America than in Europe, and to talk of the "Proletariat" here is to insult and misrepresent the American portion of our population; no matter how eagerly the name may be claimed by those aliens who have managed to establish for themselves in this new land unhappy conditions of life approximating what they left behind in Europe.**

Regardless of the rights and wrongs of Capitalism and the desirability of the "Social Revolution," at this moment there is absolutely no necessity for any able-bodied man to be out of work in America. And there is today so much work to be done at so high a wage that almost every thrifty, industrious man can not only pay his way but save something as well.

It is distressing to see the park benches in our great cities filled with loafers, young and old, sunning themselves in idleness; or mobs of these same people shouting for "the Revolution," when literally millions of farmers are clamoring for help at the highest wages ever paid this grade of labor.

The fundamental principle of Americanism is respect for law and order. And this despite the lamentable facts of lynchings and sporadic lawless struggles between individuals and interests. The immortal compact in the cabin of the *Mayflower* was the very incarnation of the American spirit. We are a free people, united by the free consent and agreement of all under the rule of just and fair laws for the good of all. **We recognize that a developing society must deal with social evils and economic inequalities, but no American can be led or bullied into an attempt to cure these ills by unlawful means.**

In the strike of the Boston police force the issue was fairly joined. Every normal American saw at once that it raised the whole question of the permanence and validity of American ideals and principles. Our Government in its Constitution and operating machinery is at once the expression and possession of all the people. It is not and never can be a class government, in theory, purpose or practice. It bears the same relation to the people that the head does to the rest of the body. Different parts of the body may differ in function and relative importance, but each belongs to all; all belong to each and all are co-ordinated and controlled by the same law and order.

Public servants, like presidents, governors, mayors, policemen, firemen and others represent and belong to the whole people. Once they take their oaths of office they become the tested and trusted bulwark of law and order, against all disturbers of the peace. When the Boston police left their posts as members of the American Federation of Labor, they declared by word and deed that they owed allegiance to a higher power than the government, which they had sworn to uphold. That higher power was a minority class, created not by political opinion but by economic interest. If they had won they would have established the principle that the fundamental political constitution of our country is no more permanent than any other mechanical social arrangement and can be changed at will by a minority, like the style in clothes.

Governor Coolidge Unafraid

This is revolution pure and simple. Once launched upon such a course it would require but a brief period for the whole country to fall into confusion.

Governor Calvin Coolidge saw all this and had the courage to meet it, as class revolution must always be met, with relentless force. He was not willing to permit any class to dynamite the political structure built up by painful effort, after centuries of experiment in self-government, by our English-speaking race. He was true to his oath of office, to his instinctive and inherited Americanism, and to the people of his State and country.

And this brings us to the real reason why the country at large was so deeply anxious over the outcome of the Massachusetts election. There has been such reckless strife between class interests and such a clamor of class-consciousness throughout the land, that no one was quite certain as to the ability of our fundamental system of government to stand the strain. Would the people of Massachusetts see eye to eye with their Governor, or would a great

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America Feeding Starving Armenia

Photographs by DONALD C. THOMPSON, LESLIE'S Staff Correspondent



The "Flour Line" in Erivan, with an Armenian representative of the American Relief Administration weighing out flour to the children who come with tickets. The weights on the scales are stones. The A. R. A. makes its investigations in advance and distributes tickets to the needy families in order that each may get its portion and not more than its portion. These photographs are from the land which asks the United States to act as its guardian, a responsibility which our official missions of investigation seem to think unwise. Armenia was formerly an important part of the very extensive Turkish Empire.



Three starving Armenian boys applying for admission to a relief station in Erivan. The boy on the left is in the last stages, as is shown by his emaciated body and the "starvation face" so familiar in the Near-East. The boy in the center has been living on grass and roots, with a distended stomach as the result. Thousands of children are in this distressing condition and other thousands have been brought through the summer by American flour. To continue relief for 150,000 undernourished little bodies the Commonwealth Fund of New York has just given \$750,000 to the American Relief Administration.



"The Street of Little Coffins" is one of the pathetic spectacles seen in Erivan. The death-rate has been so high that it was found necessary to have "dead wagons" make daily rounds through the streets to collect the bodies of those who had died overnight.

Armenian children in the public park at Erivan, being entertained by Miss Gertrude Pearson, of Oak Park, Chicago, who is a genius in telling pantomime stories. At this particular moment she is giving the girls a mental picture of the American skyscrapers, in spite of the handicap of not being able to speak the very difficult Armenian language.



Greek refugees making bread at a station in the neutral zone between the new republics of Armenia and Georgia. The woman at the board in the foreground is the mother of six children, dependent upon gifts of American flour for the cakes she is making.

A Close Shave for Johnnie Bear

Photos by National Park Service

The knot-hole in this tree, from which emanated the delicious aroma of some bread crusts stored there by Mr. and Mrs. Red Squirrel, proved an irresistible temptation to Johnnie, a member of the Bear family, in one of our national parks recently, and up he went to investigate. Little Johnnie experienced no difficulty in inserting his head in the mysterious aperture; but, alas, when he tried to withdraw it he was unable to do so! He was certainly stuck!



Swearing dreadfully in Bear language Johnnie fought in vain for his freedom, only the broken limb beneath him saving him from a speedy death.



Attracted by the loud lamentations, some of the park rangers came to the rescue, tied Johnnie's hind legs securely, enlarged the hole with axes, and released the highly indignant youngster.

What Kind of a Man is Lowden of Illinois?

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This interesting article is by the managing editor of the "Illinois State Journal," of Springfield, and has been written at the request of LESLIE'S in order that readers may know Governor Lowden as his friends know him.

By S. LEIGH CALL

"WHAT manner of man is Lowden of Illinois?" This is a question practically every person from Illinois is being called upon to answer these days in his travels beyond the borders of his great State. Within its confines whoever runs may read or hear of the War Governor's acts because even the school children know of him and regard him as an example worthy of imitation.

But to return to the traveler and the questions shot at him: "Is Lowden big enough to be President?" or "Is your War Governor the kind of President the country needs?" or again, "Has Lowden demonstrated that he possesses the metal of which Presidents are made?"

Once for all the people of Illinois as well as the analytical, if somewhat skeptical, observers answer "Yes, Lowden has made good. He is big enough to be President, and we in Illinois think him the man the country needs."

Of course you want to know why. That is a familiar interrogation. Well, we in Illinois border on the land of doubt and we are forever "showing" our Missouri neighbors, so we think we know how to "show" others. Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois, by grace of the people, is a tri-state product. Born in Minnesota, educated in Iowa and given his license to practice law in Illinois, Lowden bears the mark of the great West upon him. A product of the prairies, he brought their sturdy independence to Chicago and achieved success in his profession and in life. In a great city where brilliant minds enter into fierce competition with each other, Lowden showed himself able to cope with the best of them. When success came he listened to the call of his neighbors and accepted a seat in Congress. After five years he retired to his farm to enjoy a well-earned rest. But he had always said that every citizen owed a certain amount of service to his country, so when his friends declared that he was needed as Governor of Illinois, he asked them to

show him that the people wanted him. They brought him the evidence, with the result that he became Governor at a time when the State and the Nation really did require his services.

But before he would say whether or not he would be a candidate, he wanted to know what he could do worth while if elected. He knew the mongrel development, called government by commissions and boards, which had been grafted upon the State every time someone suggested a new duty or work that should be undertaken. He had watched the way it was done in Congress, so he declared vigorously for centralized government and a budget system. Some of the old-time politicians batted their eyes and said, "Oh well, that's good campaign talk. If Lowden wants to tell the people he is in favor of abolishing a lot of good jobs let him do it, but we don't take it seriously." Who had ever heard of a position being abolished once it was created?

But in this case they were mistaken. Lowden was in earnest and the people believed him. Within three months after he had been inaugurated, 125 boards and commissions had been wiped out; their duties were centralized in nine departments, whose heads were required to live in Springfield and give their entire time to their duties. Some said that it was too good to be true, but when the new Governor began to ask the men he thought would make good directors if they were prepared to move to Springfield as he had done and give all their time to the State, it looked different. His administrative code included the budget system under which there has been a reduction in taxes, notwithstanding the fact that war-time prices have prevailed ever since he was elected. He provided for a sixty-million-dollar bond issue for good roads, both principal and interest to be paid by automobile licenses. He straightened-out the kinks so Illinois is ready to spend twenty million dollars in building a waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi River. He recommended a new constitution for the State in place of the one adopted in 1870, and a convention will meet next January to draft that constitution. His adminis-

tration abolished the Board of Equalization of twenty-five members, which spread the tax levy, and substituted therefor a commission of three appointed by the Governor which must give all of its time to the work. All of this was done with the hearty co-operation of the legislature which pulled manfully and cordially toward the goal whenever team-work was necessary. Lowden had their friendship and respect at all times. He has it now—both Democrats and Republicans—after having passed through two legislatures.

When the war clouds grew dark, Lowden nailed his patriotic flag to the mast and stood by President Wilson from start to finish. In a State possessing the second largest so-called foreign population—New York having the largest—he loaded his forensic guns with truths and drove them home in the most dangerous localities with a kindly sternness that left no doubt of his earnestness. He appointed a Council of Defense that for achievement, patriotic endeavor and efficiency made a wonderful record. With only \$50,000 appropriated by the State for its support, the Council did five million dollars worth of work. The effect of its endeavors upon the State and adjoining states was beyond calculation.

These are a few of the things Lowden has done for Illinois. Massachusetts and Nebraska thought so well of the reorganization of State agencies that they have followed Illinois' lead. After an exhaustive investigation recently, New York recommended reorganization and commended the Illinois system.

Perhaps Illinois is enthusiastic. Well, it is. The people think so much of the new system that they want Governor Lowden to remain and manage the State another four years. They recognize, however, that they have no right to claim the exclusive services of their great chief, and they are willing to lend him to the Nation in order that he may inaugurate some business methods in Washington which many think are badly needed at this time. They know Lowden is loth to go back to Washington, but he never has shirked a duty and he is not likely to pass this one by if the people need him.

He is not an announced candidate for President.

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Steelworkers' Wives Want No Strikes

By PEGGY HULL

EDITOR'S NOTE—This gifted writer was sent by LESLIE'S to make a special investigation of conditions in the districts where steelworkers are on strike, with a view to learning just how the wives and daughters of the workmen feel about it. With the political emancipation of American women now an assured fact, it is but logical that their wishes should be consulted in all matters vitally affecting the home life.

IF the final decision as to a strike depended upon the vote of the wives and families of the men involved, there would be no strike.

I have reached this conclusion after a visit to the steel towns where the wives and daughters of all classes of labor gave me their opinions without restraint. Strikes, like wars, demand many sacrifices from women, and they are apparently becoming more and more unwilling to make them, believing, blindly or not, that the issue can be settled in some other way.

The women I interviewed represented almost every race employed in the mills, including Hungarians, Slovaks, Serbians, Russians, Irish and Americans. I started with the families of the low-paid wage-earners and went up the scale to those of the men whose monthly checks run into three figures. In that long and deviating journey I came upon many interesting and amusing phases of life, and the trip was well worth the doors I had slammed in my face.

The first woman I called on was washing. She was big and hard-faced, with a jaw that would make a prize-fighter jealous. I took a convenient seat on an empty box, not too near the wash-tub.

"Sure, miss, an' Oi'll tell ye pwhat Oi am thinkin' o' this stroike business. Me mon comes home one noight an' he sez, 'Katie, Oi don't go to work tomorrow!' And I sez, 'Moike, me love, if ye've bin after gittin' yerself fired wid some o' yer foolishness, ye know pwhat's comin' to ye.'

"Oh, an' to be sure, me sweet Katie,' he sez, blarneying-like, 'it's no such misfortune this toime. It's the stroike Oi bin tellin' ye was comin'. The strike bosses sez if yez come to this mill tomorrow ye won't be after walkin' back to the place ye come from. Yez'll be goin' in a wagon an' yez won't be carin' much about the bumps in the roads, because ye won't be feelin' 'em. So, Katie, me darlint, it's either a widder ye'll be or Oi stay at home.'

"'Widder me eye,' I sez, 'ain't it ever occurin' to ye that it is sick Oi am o' these stroikes an' Oi'm not after standin' it any more? Yer \$4.20 a day is keepin' us foine, an' if ye don't go to work tomorrow Oi'll be a widder by me own hand.'

"So Mike went to work?" I asked timidly.

"Sure, an' ye be spakin' the truth, miss. 'E went to work an' I went wid 'im, an' I ain't the only woman pwhat sees 'er mon to work. Maggie Maloney, me friend in the 'ouse two doors from 'ere, puts a club on 'er shoulder an' she marches along 'er mon ivery mornin' an' noight, an' not a 'air of 'is 'ead 'as a stroike breaker 'urt.'

"Why aren't you in sympathy with the strike, Katie?"

"Whin me an' me mon come to this counthry tin years ago it was work, work, work, all day long,—me at me tub an' Moike doin' odd jobs wherever he could get 'em. An' some toimes they was far between and me washin' money was all we 'ad. Now Oi've a chance to live like a loidy, wid only me own work to do, an' I ain't after givin' up me luxury. It's me belief that whin a mon's got a good job he'd better stick to it as long as it'll stick to 'im, an' whin me own plazure is at stake me moind is firm on the subject."

I thought it would be well to verify Katie's story about Maggie Maloney, so I went to the mill gates at five-thirty. Maggie was there with her stick. She joked with the police who lined the streets, and in the meanwhile kept a watchful eye for her husband. I followed at a discreet distance to get a snapshot, but several youngsters called a warning to her. She was after me in a second, and her stick looked so business-like that I didn't stop to consider my dignity; I fled precipitately down the hill, much to the amusement of the children who had betrayed me. A policeman, a block away,

was walking his beat. I headed in his direction, and when Maggie saw my goal she gave up the chase, and I was left with the firm conviction that her husband is as safe from the strikers as the man in the moon.

I next sought information in the home of a striker. The wife was a little, demure, pale, timid, over-worked woman. The daughter, who did the talking, was evidently the dominant member of the family. There could be no doubt about that.

"No, Dad ain't workin'," she replied in answer to my question, "and I ain't found yet what he's strikin' for. Just last night I told him he'd better come to his senses and go back to work. You see, I know him so well that this strike business is old stuff with me. It's just a chance to get out of work for him—long as I can remember I've never known him to pass one up. And who pays for it? Us kids. I'm waiting tables in a café downtown, and every time I think I've got a few dollars to spend on myself, he pulls something like this. I'm getting mighty sick of it!"

As she launched into a detailed account of her father's shortcomings, I took note of the sitting-room furniture. There were a piano, sofa, center table, two rocking-chairs and a rug on the floor. It was comfortable and clean.

"I had my heart all set on a fur coat this winter, and now there's no chance of getting it if this strike keeps up—even business is poor in the restaurant," grumbled the girl in conclusion, and the mother sighed an accompaniment.

If time could have turned backward and placed these people in the same position they were five or six years ago, I doubt if the girl would have talked so glibly of a fur coat. They surely did not live in such comfort then, for laboring men at \$1.50 per day could not afford five and six rooms, even with the rents one hundred per cent lower.

I learned in my later investigations that this girl is representative of a class which has sprung up among the unskilled workers within recent years. Girls of this type strive for the same kind of wearing apparel that clothes the ultra-smart and wealthy women. In order to gratify these new tastes they pool their expenses, live five and six in a little room and eat scanty meals, half-cooked over a gas jet. One mother tearfully complained to me that her daughter had "gone completely crazy over the movies and fine clothes. She wears silk underwear every day and declares she can't sleep in anything but pink silk crepe. 'It's so soothing to my nerves,' she says."

This daughter was the only child and the father an unskilled laborer in the mills. By long and careful saving the couple had managed to buy the modest little home in which they live. This was accomplished, however, before the girl reached the age where they were unable to curb her expenditures.

"We're poor people. We ain't got no right to have such things around the house," the mother exclaimed, shaking out the folds of a silk night-dress trimmed in filet lace. "What can we do? All her girl friends are the same, and if we turn her out what'll become of her? She don't pay one cent for board or room, and she's always after her pa for five dollars. I declare I don't know what this world is coming to, with all the young folks going crazy over things they can't afford. The boys are just as bad as the girls, only automobiles cost more'n silk underwear."

I left this little home of anxiety to interview the daughter of a striker. She was the cashier in a café.

"Sure my father's out," she said. "He says he wants eight hours a day and a dollar an hour. The Lord knows, with what we've got to pay nowadays for everything we get, that won't be too much. I've got three brothers and a sister, and we're all working. We told Dad he could bank on us to help him get what he wants. Gee, when I think of that Carnegie girl riding around in automobiles and having money to burn and my old father getting round-shouldered working to get it for her, it makes my blood boil!"

Concluded on page 756



Strikers watching men working on new houses being erected by the Carnegie Steel Company in Clairton for their employees.



More than fifty per cent of the foreigners employed in Clairton own their homes, while American workers are renters. This is a Slovak woman in the doorway of her home.



The sort of house the skilled steelworker lives in. There are hundreds of homes like this in Clairton.



The American Army of Occupation celebrating the Fourth of July, 1919, in Coblenz, Germany.

With the Allies on the Rhine

By CHARLES VICTOR

I WONDER how many people thought, when we went into the war, that any part of the American army would be stationed for ten years on the banks of the Rhine? Very few, I am sure. And not many more, probably, have a very clear idea of the nature of this "occupation." Officially, of course, the occupation has just one purpose: to enforce the provisions of the treaty of peace. With a hostile army in his country at all times ready for action, it is safely expected that the defeated enemy will be rather particular about "paying up" promptly. But, as a matter of fact, the army is not, strictly speaking, a hostile one, and its military duties are destined to be largely perfunctory. Unofficially, however, its presence in the country is bound to have a considerable influence, and incidentally to bring about consequences that were neither foreseen nor intended by those who decreed the occupation.

These effects, to some extent apparently today, after twelve months, are bound to vary greatly in different zones, according to the temperaments of the nations involved, and according to the policies of their authorities. I have just had an excellent opportunity of observing these differences at close range.

The policy of the British is perfectly clear from the moment you arrive in Cologne. Aside from the primary purpose of the occupation their objects are frankly commercial. As soon as the bars of the blockade were let down the British government considered that it was its particular duty to help British business men into Germany as fast as it was physically possible. There is not the slightest attempt to hide this purpose. The corporal in charge of the passport control at the railroad makes you "show cause" before he allows you to enter town. If your job is anything but "business" you are shoved aside, for Cologne is too crowded to accommodate mere pleasure-seekers, journalists, and such-like. In the office of the Town Major, where every visitor must go to be "billeted," advertisements of German agents, acting as go-betweens, are posted up, and large signs elsewhere indicate the way to the official purveyor of commercial information. The result is that Cologne is a seething maelstrom of business, a metropolis such as it never was before, and the Rhine bridges are groaning under the burden of goods passing not only from west to east, but also from east to west.

The British, in short, appear to have called it a war, and to have settled down to reaping the fruits of peace. Not so the French. The French are busy at Mayence making the Germans understand that they—the French—are the victors. They have old scores to settle and they propose to settle them here and now. Their policy is not commercial, but political, as their protection of the "Rhenish Republic" of Dr. Dorten indicates. In the English and American zones harmless army newspapers are published, recording the doings and diversions of the boys; in the French zone there appears a handsome illustrated weekly, in German and French, recording the latest achievements of the separatists, and "stirring up" French interest in Rhenish affairs. While the British in Cologne examine the passports of foreigners, the Germans pass without control, a ferocious-looking

Algerian in Coblenz scrutinizes every native that attempts to pass the gate; and a German woman crossing her street without a passport is liable to arrest and fine. A strict censorship continues to be exercised on all written or printed matter passing in or out of the French zone, and no German papers containing political articles are permitted to circulate. The political isolation of this region from the rest of Germany is complete.

The American policy is less easy to define. Strictly speaking, we have no policy at all, except to fulfill our engagements with our Allies, irksome as they may be. Our "watch on the Rhine" is a purely military action, carried out strictly in conformity with the rules of war, with the minimum amount of discomfort to the natives and no material advantage to ourselves. In the early days of the armistice, when Cologne and Mayence were centers of illicit trading with the enemy, when one truckload of goods after another was smuggled across the "neutral zone," and when unscrupulous officers are said to have grown rich on bribes, Uncle Sam stood guard over the morals of his men so that not a single

entail, and that they do not overcharge. The last is perhaps not so much of a virtue when one considers that the American authorities have absolute power to punish cheating as well as thievery, and are exercising it whenever the occasion arises.

The Germans' deference is not, I should say, the grand pre-conceived scheme of wheedling the Americans and setting them against their allies that it has been made out to be. It is, rather, a traditional respect for authority, especially when it presents itself in uniform. One must not forget that the revolution has hardly touched this side of the Rhine. But it must also be admitted that a large section of the German people feels itself related to the America that is the home of their brothers, sons and cousins. These people profess to see in us the virtues which they ascribe to themselves, and they like us as sincerely as they hate the French. They frankly admire our boys, those tall, heroic-looking chaps who are courteous and chivalrous, even to their enemies. The American boy, for his part, is too big-hearted to vent his anger or show his disdain of the beaten foe. He is, if anything, given to bragging a little to his own brother-in-arms. He is not afraid of his equal, but he does not hit at a fellow when he's down.

This, I believe, is the simplest explanation of what has been boomed up by some writers into something approaching a scandal.

What puzzles me more is the attitude of the Germans to the English. They seem to like them, and they say so, all "hymns of hate" and "starvation blockade" protests to the contrary notwithstanding. In Cologne they have come to like their easy-going ways. Their sportsmanlike behavior—even their arrogance, which some admit is like their own. Through fraternization, which the English authorities permit, they have come to know them better even than the Americans, and it is a common sight to see Tommy Atkins go-fishing with a German

lad, or taking his beer in the open, with the frau-kin or the whole family of his billet.

In the American zone fraternization is still strictly forbidden, but the boys that are billeted with private families find it mighty hard to live up to the rule. Some of them have gotten to feel very much at home, and while the great majority is aching to get back to America, there are always some who hate to leave when the moment of parting arrives. Every troop train pulling out of Coblenz leaves a bunch of weeping Grethens standing on the platform.

If the Americans can't fraternize, the French won't. The hatred between French and Germans is obviously becoming worse as the days go by. One evidently can't blame the French. One look at the north of France would pull up the average German civilian who grumbles at the treatment being meted out to him. But the pride of the Frenchman is too much for Fritz, and as a consequence the court-martials have their hands full. Whether he fights for a place on the train, or disputes the superior right of Gaston to the affections of his girl, the "Boche" gets the worst of it every time. The people of Rhenish Germany dread the months to come.



American Military Police watching the funeral procession of a German as it passes up one of the main streets of Coblenz.

case of such nefarious dealing could be held against them. The Germans, who abetted this practice for their own benefit, now say that every French officer is a "Schieber" (profiteer), but are obliged to admit that the Americans were proof against all temptation.

This and other unsuspected qualities have greatly heightened the natives' respect for Americans, and this respect is largely responsible for the good relationship between victor and vanquished in our zone. Much has been written of the alleged friendship between Americans and Germans, and many sinister whispers have contrasted it with the experiences of our boys in France. There should be nothing surprising about this, if we consider, first, the temperamental difference between the French and the American character; second, the difference of the boys' attitude toward the two people. I have asked many of them about it on the spot, and all of them have admitted frankly that they don't like the French. They do not, on the other hand, profess that they like the Germans. They do say that they are clean, well behaved on the whole, even defer-

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Edited by HERWARD CARRINGTON, PH. D



Is a straight line straight? The edge of this line, when magnified, would seem to say "No!" A razor blade's edge presents a similar appearance.

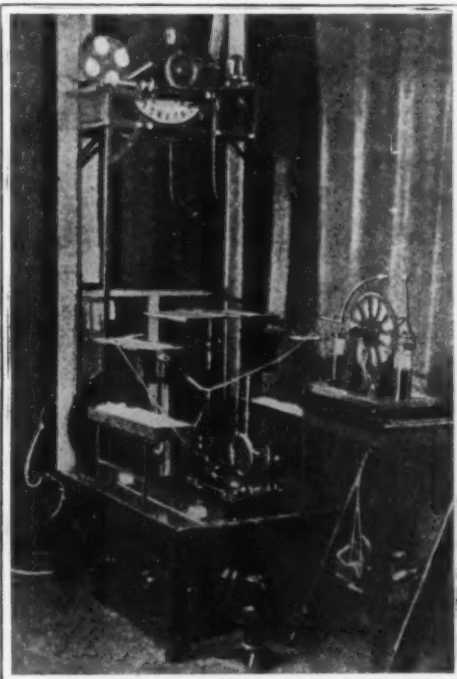
The Edge of a "Straight" Line

ONE of the favorite sports of the theologians of the middle ages was to calculate the number of angels who might dance upon the point of a needle! We now know that many thousands might dance—if they were small enough! For, by the aid of a high-powered microscope, it is possible to see that the "point" of the finest needle is incredibly blunt and uneven, resembling the top of a pointed mountain. This is also shown in the accompanying illustration, which portrays the jagged edges of an apparently "straight" line—showing us that the "path called straight" may not be so very bad after all! The most minute point could be shown to be unequal in its circumference. Thus, the infinitely little, when magnified, can be seen to be irregular and imperfect.

An Instrument for Talking to Spirits

THIS machine is the invention of two Dutch scientists and called by them the "Dynamistograph." By means of this instrument, they assert, they have been enabled to obtain "communications" direct from intelligences, apparently "spirits," without the aid of any medium whatever. Incredible as it may appear, the inventors, Doctors Matla and Zaalberg van Zelst, make this claim; and the results they have obtained by means of this instrument have never been explained. The machine was placed in a room by itself,—nothing and no one near it; and long "messages" or "communications" were spelled out by its means. The essential parts of the instrument are: (1) A clockwork device, by means of which the letters of the alphabet appear in turn at a small opening in a wheel; (2) a "key"

which could be pressed with a very light touch—this key consisting of a drum-head of parchment; and (3) a mechanism for printing letters on a tape, whenever the key was pressed. Thus, suppose the letter D appeared at the opening, and the key was pressed at that moment, D would be printed on the tape; and if the letters E-A-R followed, we should have the word DEAR spelled out and printed. In



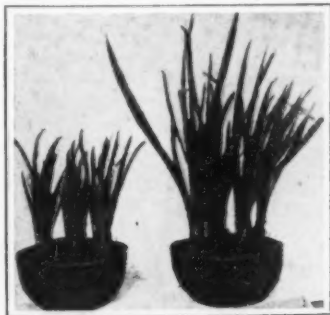
A Spirit-Machine, known as a "Dynamistograph." By means of this instrument, it is said, communication with the "spirit world" has been established by two scientists.

this way long "communications" were said to have been obtained.

A Whisky-and-Water Plant

PLANTS react to all poisonous substances in much the same way as human beings do. Chloroform, ether, alcohol, carbonic acid gas, lack of oxygen, lack of water and of sunlight—all affect a growing plant in precisely the same manner as they affect the living body. All these adverse influences stunt, dwarf or kill a plant. Even a passing cloud will influence it. Plants eat, drink, sleep and feel much as we do. The accompanying illustrations show us the effects of mixing two per cent of whisky with 98 per cent water, as compared with the effects when no alcohol at all is added to the water. The stunted growth to the left has been "watered" with whisky and water, while the one to the right has been kept strictly on the "water wagon." The plant has not been killed thereby—only stunted, though a stronger percentage would doubtless have killed it. The

Concluded on page 754



Two plants—a "wet" and a "dry"—are seen here. The one to the left has been watered with 2.75, and the one to the right with water. The effect of drink is readily seen. (Experiment before prohibition!)



You're Half Shaved—the Barber Strops

A barber determined to give you the very best kind of shave stops, when you're half shaved, to strop his razor. Barbers, without exception, use the GENCO type of razor, because they thoroughly understand one fact—to have a true shaving edge any blade must be stropped.

Anybody can strop a GENCO Razor

It's built to strop. The broad back, the concave surface, the slight bevel immediately behind the edge, compel a GENCO blade to meet the strop at the scientifically correct angle. (See diagram below.) A few easy strokes, and you have a true shaving edge again—again—again.

You save time and money. You begin the day with the sort of quick, cool shave that makes you feel good.

Barbers use GENCO RAZORS. The specially wrought steel in every one takes quickly a perfect shaving edge. And with each razor sold to barber or self-shaver goes our guarantee—"GENCO RAZORS must make good or we will."

Ask your dealer to show you our razors. If he hasn't them, we will supply you.

Geneva Cutlery Corporation

52 Gates Avenue Geneva, N. Y.

Largest Exclusive Manufacturers of High-Grade Razors in the World.



Have you ever stropped a razor scientifically designed to strop—a blade made with a broad, firm back, hollow ground, and swelling into a slight edge to give backbone to the edge? GENCO Razors can be stropped by you as easily as by your barber. Their blades meet the strop at just the correct angle to insure perfect shaving edge.

GENCO RAZORS

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off



Adolph Zukor, President, and Jesse L. Lasky, Vice-President, of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation.

OUTSIDE the great motion picture studio a crowd waited, tensely interested. It was to be a gala day. Several elaborate scenes were scheduled for production, and the mass of men, women and children who worked as "extras" in the large ensembles, with not a few ordinary spectators eager to see even a bit of "movie" life, stood watching the entrance, held by that fascination of the many-sided art of the screen which has created the universal popularity of the motion picture.

The large white door swung open, and the throng pressed forward with ardent expectancy. The attendant motioned them back, indicating to a small group of us who stood at one side that we might enter; and we passed into the great place of lure and mystery beyond.

You who find hours of delight in the picture plays, who have had your vision broadened, your intelligence quickened, your life made fuller by the art of the screen, who marvel at the beauty, the interest and amazing excellence of this youthful art, who have reflected perhaps often on how in a few years your favorite entertainment has developed these wonders to perform—come with me on a mental journey into the motion picture studio, this realm of enchantment, whence spring the plays that stir your senses and provide you with evenings of genuine pleasure and benefit.

IN the hushed studio there are strange and bewildering sights. Upon entering the visitor is fairly startled by the opulence and gorgeousness of the scene. Here is a Turkish interior, completely and magnificently fitted with real Oriental works of art; there a quaintly charming old antebellum drawing-room in the South, and beyond a number of reproductions of scenes from famous stories, soon to be made into motion picture plays.

Distinguished figures of the stage are there; authors whose names are known wherever

good books are read and good plays are seen—a great ensemble of actors, writers, directors, painters, decorators, architects, costumers, all working to achieve the highest artistic aim in the greatest of motion pictures. We observe the development of situations in plays by noted actors under the expert guidance of directors with a genius for translating dramatic movement and conflict into silent acting.

Here we find true artistry, all the wealth of the age-old pantomime, invested with the imaginative riches, the dramatic truth, vigor and beauty, and the magnificence of scenic background that have made the motion picture so faithful and beautiful a portrayal of life in terms of the theater. Here before us we see in the making the scenes of screen plays representing a new art, a new entertainment, a new education.

Millions of dollars have been spent in productions that represented the highest artistic standards; the geniuses of the world have been assembled at the bidding of those whose one command was that the motion picture plays produced by this institution must be the last word in art, beauty and realism, regardless of cost.

Who would ever have believed this possible a few years ago! I recall the crude efforts exhibited in the picture theaters until a comparatively recent time—cheap, slapstick comedies; dramas, with strained, illogical plots reeking with impossible melodramatic situation—incoherent stories, poor acting, tawdry productions, all abounding with over emphasis, artificiality, appeals to lovers of sensations and actually offending an intelligent theater-goer.

And this new art has been developed through the stimulus and actual leadership of one great institution. As in every important movement the world has ever known, one distinct influence has stood out as an inspiration, contributing greatly to the sum total of world betterment.

So it is with the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation in the realm of the screen play.

A Dreamer and His Dream

THE art of the drama was centuries in developing from its early primitive stages to its higher forms. And yet the motion picture in less than a decade has lifted itself from offending crudities, with no pretense to serious consideration, to an art that to-day is acknowledged by the most exacting critics.

Ten years ago the motion picture was a novelty, sometimes amusing, sometimes annoying, interesting in a limited way as a cheap form of entertainment. Once the novelty wore away, the public tired of this toy. It had little appeal to the popular imagination, because it carried no reach to human sympathy or emotions.

At this time there was in New York a successful business man who had been quietly studying the crude screen productions of that period. A student of human nature and human needs, a lover of the art of the theater, a believer in the public value of wholesome entertainment faithfully depicting

A Great Industrial

How a Business Man With a Love of the Picture Realized an Illustrious Ideal

Chapter 1—That a Vital Art Might Be

By FELL
Staff Writer

With this article, the author begins a serial narrative which readers of this and future issues of Leslie's will find of unusual interest. Each of the Chapters will relate a story of certain phases in the development of a great business institution which has contributed abundantly to the entertainment and education of the public, developing an art new to the world. This will prove one of the most

the emotions and experiences of life, his imagination was roused by the possibilities lying in the form of entertainment represented by the crude, splotchy pictures he then saw.

Adolph Zukor had a vision. A practical business man, he was not given to quick and too eager enthusiasms; but he then and there dreamed of how a great and universal art might be realized to broaden public intelligence and give pleasure to the masses of people of the world. It was a big vision, lit with the fire of genius, belief, enthusiasm; he saw in the future the development of the screen play into a thing of art, with plays by noted writers, acted by distinguished players, produced by expert directors, with all the embellishments that artistic appreciation could furnish them.

Since the earliest recorded history of mankind, all peoples have craved representations in some form of stories of human experiences. It is a human passion to see the lives of others enacted. There has existed ever a yearning for an adequate rendering of the dramas of human existence.

"Why not gratify this great human yearning?" Mr. Zukor pondered. He foresaw the great public benefits of intelligently directed screen plays; he conceived ideas of education in various forms through the medium of the motion picture. Mr. Zukor broadened this vision; his mind saw it as a tangible reality.

A Vision Becomes Reality

THIS then was the dream and the vision that led to the establishment, only seven years ago, by Mr. Zukor of the Famous Players Film Company. In 1912 this organization was founded upon an idea; in 1919 it is revealed as the largest motion picture enterprise in the world—the standard bearer of the art of the screen play, and one of the most significant enterprises of any kind in the world to-day.

As the first step toward the realization of his ideal, Mr. Zukor invited Daniel Frohman to assume the artistic direction of his productions. The finest American theatrical traditions cluster about the name of this veteran, whose long regime as manager of the old Lyceum Theater in New York had given to the American stage many of its most noted stars. Mr. Frohman associated himself with Mr. Zukor, as did also Mr. Elek J. Ludvigh at this time.

"Nothing less than the best must introduce us to the public," said Mr. Zukor. "Sarah Bernhardt must be the star of our first picture."

Mr. Frohman little thought that the world's greatest actress would consent to act for the screen, but finally was persuaded to make the trip to Paris and endeavor to persuade her. The distinguished French artiste was told by Mr. Frohman of Mr. Zukor's plans; he emphasized that she would be co-operating in a great enterprise of the theater and also preserving her art for posterity if she would appear in the first production of the Famous Players.

Madame Bernhardt consented, and the four-reel film, "Queen Elizabeth," was produced in Paris. Upon its first showing in this country, much public interest was aroused. Here was a great actress, in a great play, excellently produced on the screen. A new era of the motion picture had been ushered in. Mr. Zukor knew he had not dreamed in vain.

But this was only the beginning. Famous Players Company, noted actors, who, after a long screen; the best plays were attracted for; expert directors, artists, architects and set designers seemed—in fact, the general mobilized.

Mr. Zukor presented the American public the first multiple

FIRST PRODUCTION OF THE FAMOUS PLAYERS THAT MADE MOTION PICTURE HISTORY.

Sarah Bernhardt "Queen Elizabeth." A Paramount Picture.

reel feature film play, soon a series of them followed. James K. Hack in "The Prisoner of Zenda," was the first of Bernhardt. And then came the d'Urbervilles." After ring Mary Pickford, E. D. Langtry, James O'Neil, Her Marguerite Clark, Paul Frederic Barrymore and other play stage.

The public took Mr. Zukor's motion picture to its heart. The public's acceptance of the screen had been revolutionized.

Mr. Zukor had set the standard motion picture. He had a trail of stars to travel; he had created a world.

A Fraternity of Men

THE lure of the motion picture in time had beckoned men. Jesse L. Lasky some of the international reputation of the usual and particularly of the theatrical attractions that were in the of the Atlantic. Cecil Mille, a full dramatist, had many productions of note to his credit.

Not long after Mr. Zukor and his Players company had a publication, Mr. Lasky, Mr. D. and A. Friend, a brilliant young man associated themselves to the Lasky Feature Play. The genius of these men and their productions from the new Lasky



Scene from "The Squaw Man," Cecil B. De Mille's first production (1913). A Paramount Picture.

al Dream Come True

of the Theater and an Interest in the Motion
l That Has Benefited the Peoples of the World

t Might Be Created to Help Humanity

FELIX FORMAN

Writer, Leslie's Weekly

remarkable accounts of the fruits of American creative genius that has been printed
of these reviews, and will feel more enlightened after reading them. Few records
of public service and artistic progress have equalled in interest and impor-
tance this history of the development of a universal art that appeals to millions.

ly the winning. The Fa-
company engaged the most
o, after the appearance of
villing to give their art to the
plays and stories were con-
directed were hired, noted
and directors were as-
the genius of the world was

representing the
the first multiple



It was inevitable that two motion picture or-
ganizations working along the same lines, with
the same ideals, engineered by men of similar
vision, should ultimately pool their talents; so
in 1916 the Famous Players Film Company
was merged with the Jesse L. Lasky Feature
Play Company and incorporated as the Famous
Players-Lasky corporation.

This partnership of creative ability gave
great impetus to the advancement
of the higher motion picture. Both the
Famous Players and Lasky organiza-
tions expanded rapidly.

In the meantime another theatrical
man with a long record of achieve-
ment had entered the motion picture
field and established himself as a screen
producer of distinction. This was
Thomas H. Ince, who in 1917 entered
into an arrangement with the Famous
Players-Lasky Corporation whereby
his productions were diverted to the
selling agency of the great corporation
whose name and trade-mark were now
synonymous with the best the world
had to offer in motion pictures.



Mrs. Fiske in "Tess of the
d'Urbervilles."

A Paramount Picture.

The leading independent producers recog-
nizing the public acceptance of motion
pictures distributed under the brand names
of Paramount Artcraft, saw the value of
joining their forces with this larger or-
ganization backed by the solid indorsement
and confidence of the public. Following
Ince, affiliations were effected between
Famous Players-Lasky and Mack Sennett,
Roscoe Arbuckle, Cosmopolitan Films,
Mayflower Productions, Syd Chaplin,
New Art Film Company and Maurice
Tourneur, each of these organizations hav-
ing large and modern equipment for the produc-
tion of motion pictures of the standard to which
they must attain to be distributed by the Famous
Players-Lasky Corporation.

Mr. Zukor is president of the corporation; Mr.
Lasky First Vice-President; Mr. Friend, Treas-
urer; Mr. Ludvigh, Secretary, and Mr. H. D. H.
Connick, Chairman of the Finance Committee.
The other officers are: Frank A. Garbutt and
Walter E. Greene, Vice-Presidents; Emil E.
Shauer, Assistant Treasurer; and Ralph A.
Kohn, Frank Meyer and L. S. Wicker, Assistant
Secretaries.

Some of the directors are: Frederick G. Lee,
President, Irving Trust Company; William H.
English, Vice-President, Empire Trust Com-
pany; Theodore F. Whitmarsh, Vice-President,
Francis H. Leggett & Company; Gayer G. Dom-
inick, Dominick & Dominick, bankers; Maurice
Wertheim, Hallgarten & Company, bankers;
Felix E. Kahn and Mr. Frohman.

The opening this year of a studio in London
marks the beginning of the internationalization
of the corporation.

So it has come to pass that a business started
upon an idea seven years ago to-day encircles the
world and is one of the most distinguished enter-
prises of modern times. Motion pictures are sold
by this great organization throughout the United
States, Canada and Europe and are distributed
by foreign offices in Mexico, Central and South
America, the West Indies, China, Japan, Aus-
tralia and the Philippines.

From a relatively obscure beginning, this cor-
poration after seven years has reached the point
of development where it has very recently pur-
chased the most prominent block on the west
side of Times Square, in New York City, said
to be one of the most valuable realty properties
in the world, for its own office building and
theater; and also has in course of construction a
\$2,000,000 studio in Long Island City, across the
East River from New York City.

The Famous Players-Lasky Corporation stands
pre-eminent to-day among the motion picture
producers of the world. The supremacy of its
productions is unquestioned by the public. The
Paramount Artcraft name is recognized by the
public as a sufficient guarantee of quality. That
name, now known the world over, has set stand-
ards of entertainment of great intellectual and
recreational benefit to mankind.

The name, "Paramount," has come to be
recognized as something more than a trade-
mark; it represents to-day a symbol of distinc-
tion, to which many thousands look daily. And
in like manner the institution behind this em-
blem, the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation,
is a trade name of immense prestige.

Where Art and Commerce Meet

MANY great art movements of the
world have failed through an absence
of practical direction. Mr. Zukor, at the
beginning of his history making venture
in the motion picture field realized that
this creation of high art standards in screen
plays could only succeed if placed on a
stable business basis. So he set out to de-



James O'Neill in "The
Count of Monte Cristo."

A Paramount Picture.

velop an indus-
trial institution
of stability and
solidity.

This corpora-
tion has achieved
a huge com-
mercial success
through the at-
tainment of the
highest stand-
ards. The extent
of this success

may be judged by the fact that 75 per cent. of the
17,130 motion picture theaters in the United
States (listed by the Internal Revenue Depart-
ment) show the far-famed Paramount Artcraft
pictures of the Famous Players-Lasky Corpora-
tion; and, further, by the huge rentals from
films released, which reached the immense total
of \$18,090,500.25. The financial success of this
institution is further shown in the fact that the
gross income for the first quarter of 1919 was
\$5,900,572.99. And the public gets value received.

The most remarkable evidence of the recog-
nized stability of this business institution lies in
the fact that Famous Players-Lasky Corporation
stock is the only motion picture security of any
kind listed and traded in on the New York Stock
Exchange, and that this stock at this writing is
selling around \$110 a share.

In its August 30th issue *The Magazine of Wall
Street* devoted considerable space to a review of
the corporation's activities and discussed at
length its significance in the security market.
This authoritative financial periodical referred
to Famous Players-Lasky as "one of the fore-
most industries of the United States."

"Looking over the most recent report of the
Famous Players-Lasky Corporation," the article
relates, "one is at once impressed, not so much
with the figures as with the personnel of the di-
rectorate, which, at a glance, looks like a con-
densed 'Who's Who of Theaterland and Wall
Street.'"

Art and commerce have here met on the high-
way of practical achievement.

"Liberating Humanity's Heart"

TOWARD the end of a day full of interesting
activity in one of the great New York studios
of the corporation, the general manager called
me aside, and in a mood of reminiscence told me
much of the development of the motion picture
industry and of his own experiences in it. He was
a young man, and yet a veteran in the screen field.

We talked for an hour or more on the ideals
of the corporation, many of which have been
realized, with many yet to be attained. He
turned to one of their advertisements which I
had noted with interest some months before.
Two paragraphs he read:

"The adventurous heart of mankind every-
where presses against the bars of monotony for
larger flights into the blue.

"Can any corporation anywhere set before itself
a grander and more sublimely serviceable ideal
than this repeated liberation of humanity's heart?"

He looked at me in silent inquiry as he finished.
"I doubt it," was my reply.

And as I passed out, I reflected on this re-
markable commentary on the creative genius of
America—that in seven years so great an indus-
trial dream could have come true.

(In the second article, the author will de-
scribe the development of the Paramount Art-
craft Productions. Readers desiring informa-
tion should address The Famous Players-
Lasky Corporation, 485 Fifth Avenue, New
York, or the best local theaters.)



Mary Pickford in "The
Bishop's Carriage."

A Paramount Picture.

James K. Hackett in "The Prisoner of Zenda."

Advertisement



Summer and
its blossoms
all Winter in

California

Here children laugh at play, and age lengthens its span.

Miles of flower-bordered, sunlit boulevards. Upland slopes, covered with the green and gold of orange groves.

Luxurious resort hotels and rose-bowered bungalows.

All under the spell of a summer sea.

En route visit the National Parks, National Monuments, and other winter resorts. See Hawaii, too.

Ask the local ticket agent to help plan your trip—or apply to the nearest Consolidated Ticket Office—or address nearest Travel Bureau, United States Railroad Administration, 646 Transportation Bldg., Chicago; 143 Liberty Street, New York City; 602 Healey Building, Atlanta, Ga. "California for the Tourist," and other resort booklets, on request. Please indicate the places you wish to see en route.



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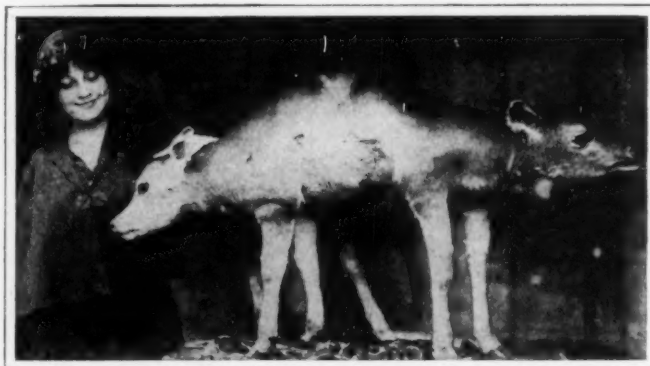
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Faultless
SINCE 1881
Pajamas Night Shirts
"The Nightwear of a Nation!"
For Well Groomed Sleep

E. ROSENFELD & CO. BALTIMORE & NEW YORK

Odd Facts in the World of Science

Concluded from page 751

roots of the pure-water plant were found to be closely interwoven, while those of the whiskey-plant were separated. These experiments were evidently undertaken in "the good old days," when they were possible!



Press Illustrating

Two-headed calf, which could eat with either mouth—or both. It was born near Dayton, Ohio, and lived six months before dying as the result of a cold.

A Double-Barreled Calf

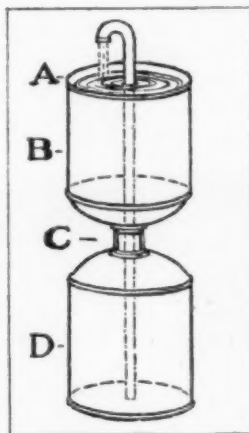
WE often see calves with more than their allotted share of legs; once

in a while one with two heads; but did you ever see a calf (or is it calves) like this? The accompanying photo is published under a guarantee to us of its genuineness. This freak of nature was born on the farm of Charles Brunson, near Dayton, Ohio, and was of Jersey parentage. The little fellow was said to be perfectly healthy, and could eat with either mouth, or both just as it liked. The two perfect heads performed every function that such heads would normally be called upon to do. They worked in unison or independently, just as this curious calf desired. For nearly six months this curiosity lived a perfect life, but grew very little. In spite of the tender care afforded it, this calf developed a cold and died, although three veterinary surgeons made every effort to save it.

Water Rising Above Its Level

OUR illustration shows us an experiment in which water is made to flow

above its own level—without employing any syphon principle, either! B and D are two vessels; D of ordinary make, while B has the bottom of the vessel removed. The necks of the vessels are of such a size that they can be made to fit tightly over one another, as shown (C). A thin glass tube, open at both ends, of about the size shown, is also needed; and is kept in place by means of a piece of wire or string, —so that the lower end of the glass tube is a little above the bottom of the lower vessel. First fill D with water; then

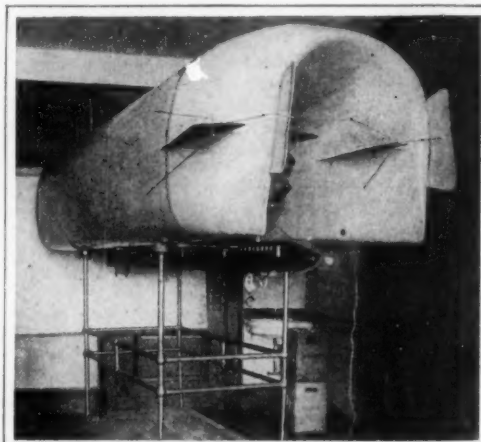


Water rising above its own level in a continuous stream. A simple physical experiment you can very easily perform.

fix on the vessel B, and adjust the glass tube in place. Next fill up the upper vessel, B, with water,—almost to the top. A little fountain of water is now seen to issue from the end of the glass tube, and will continue to flow for quite a time. The only "trick" about the experiment consists in the fact that the water in the upper vessel, B, is brine.

A New Type of Dirigible

THE accompanying illustration shows us the "Aerocruiser," an airship of radical construction, the invention of Thomas M. Finley of St. Louis. As this photograph of the model shows, the ship is a dirigible shaped like an inverted letter "U." The gas bag is made in ten compartments, and is expected to have a lifting capacity of 70 tons. The first machine to be built will be 550 feet long, 110 feet wide and 90 feet high. The propulsive force will be four 700-horsepower engines, and the estimated speed of the craft will be more than 100 miles per hour. The

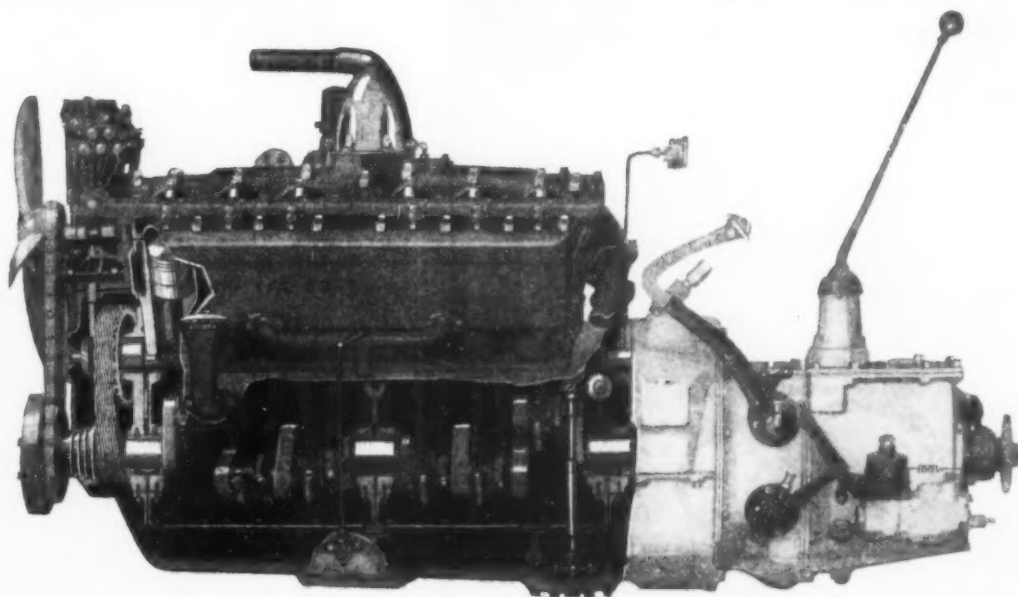


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The "Aerocruiser," a model of which is here shown. The machine will be 550 feet long, and capable of lifting 70 tons.



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They are buying the true saving which comes from having speedy, reliable transportation at their call for business or pleasure.

And they are buying fifty thousand, a hundred thousand miles of such transportation, more if they wish, without the necessity for another initial investment.

Always with the highest possible used-car value to be cashed in at any time.

Because the miles are built in the Packard ready for the new man to use when the first owner gives it up.

Packard representatives are always glad to talk about the true value of motor transportation whether you are ready to purchase or not. You will find a call at Packard headquarters interesting and profitable.

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Steelworkers' Wives Want No Strikes

Concluded from page 749

With this plain statement clinging in my ears, I went to the home of a for-cigner—a Slovak who came to the United States thirty years ago. His wife was a baby in arms when her parents arrived, so she had the advantage of being reared in this country. As I approached their home I suddenly realized that it was the most pretentious of all the homes I had visited. It was two stories and a half, of yellow brick and built in a good, substantial style. There was a broad, deep veranda with a cement floor, a large porch-swing and two well-made porch chairs.

A Modern Marvel

The interior of the house fulfilled the promises of the exterior. There was a long hall, from which a winding staircase led upward to the second floor. In the parlor were a set of well-upholstered furniture, a good rug, a long library table on which stood a handsome reading-lamp, and a piano of an old established make stood in one corner. The room was a replica of what we would have found ten years ago—even five, for that matter—in the homes of the presidents of small banks in country towns. Only the leading merchants, the bankers, the grain men or an occasional retired farmer thought they could afford such homes in those days. Yet here was a man, a foreigner, who started as a common laborer in the steel mills and worked at odd times in the electrical department until he became an electrician, who had saved enough to build and furnish this splendid home. He had four children to support during this time, and neither the wife nor the children appeared to have suffered from overwork or under-eating.

A "Happy Family"

A real-estate man called while I was there and said he had an offer of \$10,000 for the house, and asked if she and her husband would consider it.

The woman smiled shrewdly, and replied, "Your \$10,000 sounds big, but it is not as big as it sounds. One dollar will buy just what sixty cents would buy when we built several years ago, and I think it would cost more than that to build another house like this today. No, I am sure my husband will not sell."

Two of the four children in this family are self-supporting at the present time. The family finances are on a sound basis, yet this woman does all the housework, including the laundry. She showed me many cans of string beans, beets, toma-

atoes, and other vegetables she had saved from the garden. There were jars of apple and plum butter, "in case cow's butter gets too high this winter," she remarked.

"Your husband is not on strike?" I asked.

"No, he never joins the strikes," she replied. "The mill people have been very good to us. They helped us get this home. They advised us about our money and how to save it. When my husband was sick once we had no doctor bills to pay, and when he dies I will get a compensation. We are not afraid that they will not do right by us."

Foreigners to Blame

This Slovak woman was the first who had shown any disposition to be loyal to her husband's employers. She was the first who viewed the strike from other than a selfish standpoint. I wondered if there were other women like her—if among the skilled laborers whose wages ran from sixty to ninety dollars a week there were a consciousness that they were having the "good times" for which they had waited so bitterly back in 1914.

I found them—women who rejoiced over their husbands' salaries and men who looked upon their fellow workmen who were striking with keen disapproval. Each gave the same reason. "It's the radical element. Most of the foreigners in the mills are nothing but children when it comes to thinking for themselves. They'll follow any fellow who can talk and promises to get more money for them."

Women Don't Like Strikes

Only a small percentage of the women I talked with were in favor of the strike, and the two conversations I have quoted in this article are examples of the arguments advanced. The readers can judge for themselves whether these young women reached their conclusions through intelligent reasoning.

The root of all the trouble appears to be with the unskilled man whose pockets have been jingling with more coin these past few years than he had ever dreamed possible. Having once experienced the intoxication of spending, he is like a runaway engine on a down grade, and his women-folk have thrown their age-old rules of economy in the garbage can and are either close behind or far ahead in this new maddening desire to live—to live to the very last penny, that they may know today of luxury and ease before it is too late.

Practical Peace

Peace comes at last, but not arrayed
In robes of snowy white,
The dove upon her shoulder perched
And cooing with delight.
She wears a gingham gown with sleeves
Above her elbows rolled,
A little sweeping-cap to match
Conceals her locks of gold.

She brings a brand-new broom, a mop,
A scrubbing-brush and pail,
And bars of soap, the dust and dirt
And debris to assail;
For now since War has ceased to pour
His savage stirrup-cup
Of blood and flame old Europe needs
A lot of cleaning up.

MINNA IRVING.

Korea Distrustful and Defiant

By DR. J. INGRAM BRYAN, Tokyo, Japan

KOREA, supposed to be quieting down under promise of a reformed administration with new officials guaranteed to avoid the cruelties and blunders of their immediate predecessors, appears to be more unappeased and defiant than ever, and welcomed the new régime by hurling a bomb at the recently-appointed Governor-General on the occasion of his inaugural entry into Seoul.

Admiral Baron Saito is a harmless and inoffensive man whom no one who knows him would want to kill, but, as the representative of an inhumane military system, he becomes an object of hatred to all Koreans. The new head of the peninsular administration had barely taken his place in the official carriage and moved into the street at Nandaemon Station in the Korean capital, when a loud report was heard, throwing the crowds into confusion and allowing the assassin to escape. Some one standing in a bunch of jinrikisha coolies had thrown a hand grenade, such as was used with such telling effect in the European war. It struck the official carriage, exploding with terrific force, and scattering splinters of steel among the spectators. Fortunately no one was killed outright, but twenty-nine persons were wounded, some of them more or less seriously, although the intended victim had only his uniform torn by a splinter which a heavy leather belt prevented from passing through his body, a miraculous escape. Most of the wounded were bystanders and a few newspaper men.

This dastardly outrage is taken to hode ill for the new administration in Korea. It can only be interpreted as a protest against the action of the military party in Japan in trying to perpetuate their system in Korea by refusing to appoint a civilian Governor-General, notwithstanding the fact that the Tokyo authorities had deliberately changed the colonial regulations permitting a civilian appointment. After all the suffering they have undergone at the hands of petty officialdom, the Koreans are convinced that no de-



Admiral Baron Saito, the new Governor-General of Korea, narrowly escaped assassination on the first day of his administration. He has been the recipient of so many honors that a missile is almost certain to hit one of his decorations, unless his assailant should fire from behind.

gree of reform in the upper circles of the administration will bring relief to the unhappy people unless the reform is firmly and effectively pushed to the lower levels and succeeds in eliminating the reprehensible *gendarmérie* system which is regarded as a pest in every community in the peninsula. These ubiquitous spies of the minor judiciary, with all the powers of arrest, imprisonment and punishment in their own hands, constantly invade and make free with the private life and rights of the Koreans in a manner intolerable to civilization. They were the immediate cause of the recent rebellion in Korea. The new administration promises that the *gendarmérie* system shall be replaced by a regular police force, the same as is in Japan proper; but, as it is very difficult to obtain Japanese for this thankless duty, the old system is likely to go on for some time, perhaps long enough to create another uprising. The difficulty, however, is artificial and arbitrary, because the required number of

regular police could easily be made up from Koreans. It is absurd to contend that the peninsula must be policed principally by Japanese. In fact, it is this policy that is defeating all Japan's good intentions toward reform in Korea. It is based on what is known as a policy of assimilation, whereby the Koreans are supposed to be transformed into Japanese, a policy quite impossible of achievement, as Germany found in Alsace-Lorraine and in Poland. Fancy the British administration in India launching a policy of turning all Indians into Englishmen!

To pacify the Koreans an imperial Rescript has been issued by Japan promising almost every reform demanded save independence itself; and if the Imperial will be faithfully respected, Korea will be almost a paradise. But the Koreans are aware of the deadly Oriental habit of contentedness with nominality, and appear to have little faith in words and documents. Their suspicions are based on actual history.

Massachusetts is American

Concluded from page 746

industrial State with a large admixture of alien blood join the police of Boston in repudiating American Democracy in favor of European class socialism?

In other words, there has been so much noise about class rights and class power that the American element in our country was a bit concerned for fear the national foundations might give way under this alien attack. By its magnificent support of Governor Coolidge in his stand for law and order, Massachusetts has reassured the nation. No matter what changes may become necessary in our economic structure, America will remain American.

This is the beginning of a new phase or period in our National development. We passed safely through the tyranny of wealth. From now on we shall make progress against the tyranny of labor.

Politicians will take their cue from Massachusetts and stiffen up their back-bone. Employers will not be afraid to meet the situation openly. And labor, let us hope, will modify its attitude of conscious truculence and get back to its old time American method of appeal to the justice of public opinion rather than to the brute force of its own organization.

The real labor problem still remains to be solved. But in its attempted solution we are not going to begin by blowing up the rock foundation of our political constitution. We shall build in the future as in the past upon that or we shall not build at all. Law and order will not be superseded by class strife and mob violence. The alien must become American at least in method, or he will find himself held back and thrown out by an iron-handed Americanism which knows only one loyalty and one flag.

1869-1919

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Some of the 57 Varieties

Vinegars

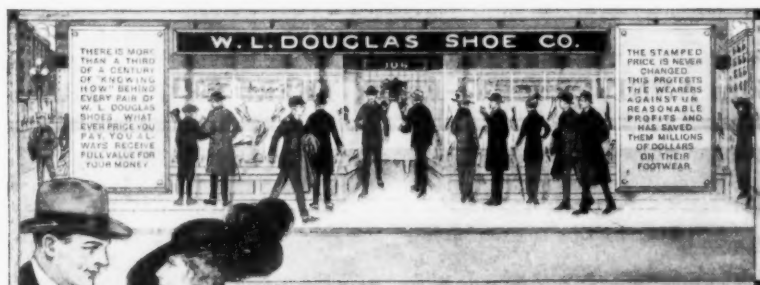
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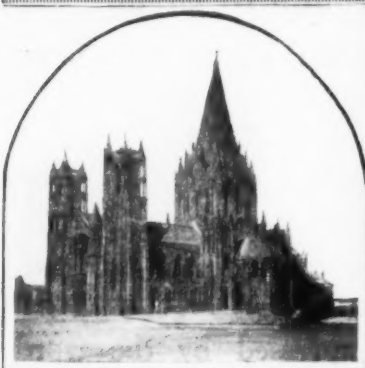
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On Guard at Washington

By OSWALD F. SCHUETTE

TALK about irreverent speed! No Presidential veto has ever been handled with so little respect and such effective expedition as President Wilson's message refusing to approve the Prohibition Enforcement bill. Despite the parliamentary maneuvers of the hopeful wets, it took the House of Representatives a scant two hours, after the veto had come from the White House, to override the President's opposition by a vote of 176 to 55, a safe majority above the two-thirds required by the Constitution. The next day the Senate acted even more quickly and more decisively by a vote of 65 to 20.

It was a fine example of what propaganda and organization can do. Not for a moment had the Anti-Saloon League relaxed its hold on the two houses. The action of the President came as a surprise. Although it was based on a technicality concerning wartime prohibition, the dries were in no mood for trifling and the possibility of a momentary wet spell did not last long. The speed of the Congressional machinery also smashed up a lot of hopes for the suspension of wartime prohibition by Presidential action. Even if the President were inclined to make the wet vote safe for Democracy, there have been plenty of suggestions from Anti-Saloon League sources that Congress could be speedily mobilized to prevent the consummation of any such edict.

The control which the dry forces have been able to maintain over both houses has been in interesting contrast to the way in which the forces of organized labor have been losing their power of securing legislation by coercion. Not only has the Congress been unaffrighted by the threats which accompanied the introduction of the Plumb plan bill, but there is a grave possibility that Congress may even repeal the exemption which labor and agricultural organizations have enjoyed from anti-trust prosecution.

The Congress Rebels

The way in which organized labor has lost its hold upon Congress has really been dramatic. A month ago in a dull afternoon, when there was nobody on guard, the House of Representatives cut from an appropriation bill the usual exemption of labor organizations from anti-trust prosecution. During the night the Compers following cracked the whip, and the next day the house scrambled with indecent haste to reverse itself. Thereupon the Senate followed the House and the exemption remained. But when the coal strike came, the labor threats failed. The Senate backed up the administration's fight against the miners' union by a vote of 67 to 6, and the House, usually so fearful of labor displeasure, even excelled the Senate and made it 266 to nothing. Union labor vincit omnia no longer!

Serving Cheese in Honor of the House of Representatives

On the same day that the House of Representatives received the King of the Belgians, the Congressional Record included a far more material subject. Representative James G. Monahan of Wisconsin told of the cheese making proclivities of his state and boasted that Green county made the finest Swiss cheese in the world. To prove it, he had a huge sample sent to him and proceeded to eulogize it.

But the most effective portion of his speech is reported by the Congressional

Record as follows: "I am going to take that cheese and place it down in the restaurant today for lunch. (Applause.) I have seen the manager of the restaurant and he is going to furnish some rye bread to serve with it."

Palmer Politics in Michigan

One year after the fact, Attorney General Palmer announced that his Department of Justice had decided to bring the Michigan senatorial election before the grand jury in Grand Rapids, Mich. This is the latest and probably the final effort of the administration to put Henry Ford into the Senate in the place of Truman H. Newberry, Republican. It is interesting to speculate whether Attorney General Palmer would have made such an announcement if the political division in the United States Senate was not so close. The change of a single vote in that body would overthrow the Republican majority. If Mr. Palmer could succeed even in merely putting enough machinery into operation to jeopardize Mr. Newberry's seat, and possibly "neutralize" his vote, it would leave the Republicans with 48 votes against the Democrats' 47, and a Democratic vice-president as the presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. Palmer's announcement of his stand and belated awakening in the cause of the Henry Ford Democracy comes almost simultaneously with the resurrection of the Palmer presidential boom. A casual glance over the "unfinished business" of the Department of Justice might have convinced him that there was plenty for his Department to do without a foray into the wilds of Michigan partisan politics. Only a few months ago Mr. Palmer was confirmed as Attorney General by the votes of Republican Senators who had been convinced that he intended to maintain a nonpartisan Department of Justice. There is no department in the Government where it is so essential that its operations and functions be free from partisanship and politics, but the temptation of the possibility of overthrowing the slender Republican majority in the Senate appears to have been too strong for the Attorney General to resist.

Some Union Labor Poetry!

It is not often that the Congressional Record is decorated with poetry. Representative Nolan, of California, however, has felt that the official transcript of Congressional proceedings is far too heavy for general reading, so he had inserted into it by unanimous consent, a series of songs which are used by the American Federation of Labor. One follows:

Opening Ode
(Tune: Auld Lang Syne.)

Shall song and music be forgot
When workmen combine;
With love united may they not
Have power almost divine?
Shall idle drones still live like kings
On labor not their own;
Shall true men starve while thieves and ringleaders
Reap where they have not sown?

No! by our cause eternal, No!
It shall not forever be;
And union men will ere long show
How workers can be free.
No! by our cause eternal, No!
It shall not forever be;
And union men will ere long show
How the workers can be free.



A Thief—She?

And yet with a shiver she told him all the sordid story! The stage life—the nights of drunkenness—the days of remorse for her sin—all was poured out in the desperate tale. But he loved her in spite of all, and—then came the astounding truth—the unexpected twist—that makes O. Henry the most eagerly read of American story tellers.

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What Kind of a Man is Lowden of Illinois?

Concluded from page 748

When a friend asked him what he thought of the 1920 prospects, he is said to have emphatically replied: "I think that no man who is big enough to be President will aspire to the nomination. We must have the right man to guide the Nation during the next four years."

Governor Lowden is a bit old-fashioned in his ideas. He believes public office is a public trust and that good service is the best return any administration can make for the confidence of the people. He has insisted upon those ideas as basic principles of his administration and, as one politician said, "It pays." Asked if there was anybody down his way who was for Lowden he responded, "Hell, no! Nobody but the people."

In many ways Lowden typifies good government. He takes the office of Governor seriously and he has no patience with the public official who occupies a position without giving any return therefor or who neglects his duties. Recently, when invited by Chairman Good to come before the House Committee on Appropriations, he appeared in Washington quietly and presented his views simply and in a straightforward way that greatly impressed the members of the Committee. He pointed out how to effect reductions and increase efficiency by watching the dollars day by day instead of occasionally. That illustrates Lowden's method. He wants his appointees to earn their money and give the public as nearly one hundred per cent. return for their salaries as possible. If elected President of the United States, he would be on duty 365 days a year. That would be his way of setting an example to the other employees of the people. How does one know that? Because he has done just that for the last three years as Governor of Illinois.

What of Lowden the man? He stands squarely on his feet and looks his caller in the eye. His own eyes are kindly but they can snap and his voice can rasp and jar when he thinks he is not getting all the truth or that the State is not having a fair deal. He does not mince words. He fights fair, tells you what he thinks of you and then withdraws the iron with a cordial hand-clasp or a hearty "Well, old man, I'm mighty glad you called." Scores of men who have been denied what they valued most have heard those cheering words and left the office friends of Lowden for life, even after he had turned them down. Lowden never says an unpleasant thing if a pleasant one will do as well. He hits straight from the shoulder and men know that the strongest things he has said about them have been said to their faces.

Men often ask what Lowden stands for. The answer is simple as the man himself. He stands for a government of justice and law and order. What is more he has the nerve to fight for them if necessary. As Lincoln believed this government could not endure half-free and half-slave, so Lowden believes that it cannot be dominated by a class, a faction or a selfish element that thinks only of its own interests. He has often declared that a community which has ceased to maintain order has ceased to be a good community and has become a menace to the peace of the State. He has repeatedly demanded in Illinois that cities where disturbances occur shall restore order and uphold the law without calling on the state to send its soldiery. As Lowden sprang from the people, he is a man of the people. He believes they can govern themselves, as Mr. Bryan would say, without the aid or consent of any other nation, and he insists on them doing it.

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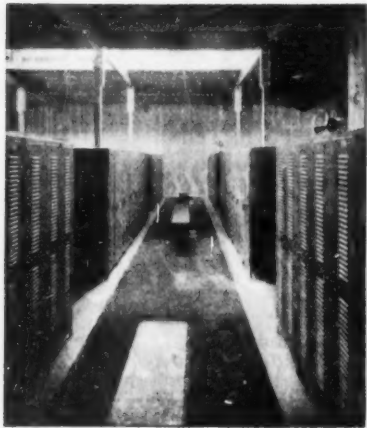
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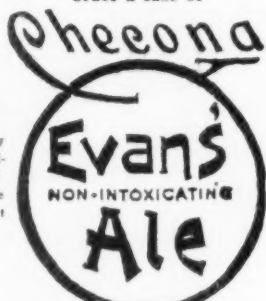
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Baldrige of the A. E. F.

THIS is a hitherto unpublished portrait of C. Leroy Baldrige, the private in the A. E. F., whose extraordinary drawings and war studies in water color attracted so much attention when they first appeared in LESLIE'S WEEKLY and the Stars and Stripes—which drawings, by the way, have just been beautifully reproduced by Putnam's and brought out in book form under the title "I Was There." This portrait of Baldrige was done by Wallgren, his irreverent partner in the art department of the soldiers' newspaper. It conveys to the initiated Wallgren's conviction that all the strapping Yanks who moved through Baldrige's *Pantheon de la Guerre* were but studies of the artist himself, and also that Baldrige liked only one thing better than drawing—to wit, eating.

Pencil in hand, Baldrige is now roaming through China. There was no particular reason why he should have gone to China except that he is incurably migratory. He led a migratory boyhood and to put a knapsack on his back and start for somewhere is his way. It is difficult to guess how he ever stayed still long enough to be graduated from Chicago University. Then, when the war broke out, he hurried to London. Could he have a passport to cross to the continent and join the German Army as a correspondent? He could not. So he went without one, slipping past the guards in the turmoil of that confused period and spending some weeks at the heels of the invaders. The eleventh hour of the eleventh month last year found Baldrige in the first line trenches with the Ninety-first Division in Flanders. Over the top he went, then, and made a happy pilgrimage backwards along the path his sickened eyes had seen the invasion take four years before.

After that first glimpse of war, Baldrige hurried home and was soon serv-

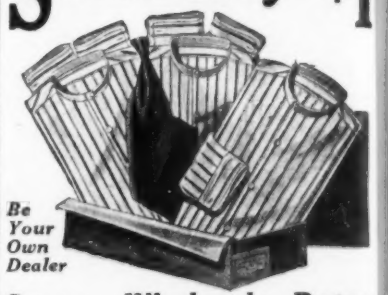


ing on the border as a stable sergeant with the Illinois Cavalry. When that duty was done, he drew enough pictures to get him across again and into the American Field Service, where, through a long and disconsolate Winter, he drove a truck that carried shells to the poilus on the Chemin des Dames. Meanwhile, the A. E. F. came and grew and, in the Spring of 1918, Baldrige applied to G. H. Q. for a transfer to the American Infantry, to be detailed there as stretcher bearer and to be given permission to draw and paint in what spare hours that work should leave him. The application was granted, Baldrige enlisted in Paris, and within twenty-four hours was seized by the Stars and Stripes and held up until the end. To the success of that journal he contributed much. He was one of the two best-known enlisted men in the A. E. F. But only the company clerk knew what the C. stood for. It stands for Cyrus.

Baldrige is probably having the time of his life in China. It may be assumed that he gets on well with the natives and moves among them as one who shows himself friendly. Any one would know that who saw him fashioning Christmas tree decorations for the baby Rhinelanders in Coblenz last year. Or who saw him sketching in Algeria in May, while a volunteer detachment of Colonials formed a cordon around him to keep off the swarming populace of some curious African village. Or who saw him return to the ruins of his beloved Soissons last March and heard the children hurry clamoring from the shacks and cellars. "C'est Monsieur Baldrige! Monsieur Baldrige est revenu. Maman, Monsieur Baldrige est revenu!" An old friend had come back to Soissons. And China has a new one.

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Shows in New York

ATTRACTIONS TO WHICH YOU MAY SAFELY TAKE YOUR DAUGHTER

Astor	East is West	Fay Bainter as Chinese fascinator	Lyric	Nothing But Love	Musical show
Belasco	The Son-Daughter	Leonore Ulric	Maxine Elliott	The Unknown Woman	Marjorie Rambeau
Belmont	Theatre Parisien	Repertoire in French	Park Theatre	Opera Comique	American singers in repertory
Bijou	His Honor Abe Potash	Barney Barnard	Playhouse	Palmy Days	Excellent comedy of Bret Harte types
Broadhurst	The Crimson Alibi	Murder mystery	Plymouth	The Jest	Magnificent drama
Casino	The Little Whopper	Bright musical comedy	Princess Republic	Nightie Night	Clever farce
Century	Aphrodite	Sumptuous spectacle	Selwyn	A Voice in the Dark	Melodrama of the blind and deaf
Cohan, Geo. M.	See-Saw	Breezy musical comedy	Shubert	Buddies	Delightful comedy with music
Cohan & Harris	The Royal Vagabond	Bollicking satire on comic opera	Vanderbilt	The Magic Melody	New musical show
Comedy	The Dancer	Stage vs. Puritanism		Irene	Tuneful liveliness
Criterion	On the Hiring Line	Light comedy			
Empire	Declassé	Ethel Barrymore at her best			
48th Street	The Storm	Scenic melodrama			
44th Street	Hello, Alexander	McIntyre & Heath minstrelsy			
Fulton	Five o'Clock Lightnin'	Comedy drama			
Gaiety	Rise of Silas Lapham	Lovable character; dramatization			
Garrick	Apple Blossoms	W. D. Howell's operetta			
Globe	The Lost Leader	Kreisler operetta			
Greenwich Village	Wedding Bells	About Charles Stewart Parnell			
Harris	Moonlight & Honey-suckle	New comedy			
Henry Miller	Happy Days	Ruth Chatterton in bright comedy			
Hippodrome	Clarence	Mammoth spectacle			
Hudson	Hitchy-Koo	Unusually good comedy			
Liberty	Adam and Eva	Raymond Hitchcock			
Longacre		Light comedy			

RATHER MORE SOPHISTICATED

Booth	Too Many Husbands	Witty farce
Central	Little Blue Devil	Frisky musical farce
Century Roof	Midnight Whirl	After-theatre entertainment
Cort	Just a Minute	Busy musical show
Eltinge	Girl in the Limousine	Bedroom farce
Knickerbocker	Roly Boly	Eddie Leonard & girls
Lyceum	The Gold Diggers	Chorus girl comedy
Morisco	Civilian Clothes	After-the-war comedy
New Amsterdam	Follies of 1919	Lavish girl show
Nora Bayes	Greenwich Village Follies	Amusing revue
39th Street Theatre	Scandal	Witty bedroom comedy
Winter Garden	Passing Show	Briek beauty show

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The Enemy Within Our Gates

Continued from page 741

rate the fame of its founders—but for its own intrinsic worth.

A new political creed has arisen; not the rights of all men, but the rights of a majority are the basis of the new. Its friends say that experience has shown that under the doctrine of equality of opportunity a minority of the people acquire more than their share of wealth. They say that the State should take this wealth away. In Russia where they practice the new philosophy most consistently, they not only give this wealth to the State, but they kill its owners. They are not satisfied with equality of opportunity, they want equality in fact. They cannot have that equality if they permit men of superior imagination, and daring, and ability to be at large. The university and college and schoolhouse are enemies to equality in fact, and so they close their doors. Religion inculcates moral precepts; it teaches that there are spiritual values which are higher than any which find expression in money terms. But to the disciples of Karl Marx the only values are material values. They, therefore, batter down the churches, and seek to make this a Godless world. The home has always been the buttress of morality and orderly society. The family is the real basis of a God-fearing state. And so to destroy the home they nationalize their women.

They defy brute force. In this respect they differ no whit from the late much vaunted Kultur of Germany. The Germans put their faith in the superiority of their army, while the Russians place theirs in the physical power of the majority to do what it will with the minority. Justice, righteousness, gentleness are words as foreign to the language of the Bolsheviks as to the language of the Militarists.

We Have no "Proletariat"

The Bolsheviks know they must arouse class warfare in order to prevail, and therefore they declare a war of classes. In order to create jealousy and discontent, they employ words which are foreign to American soil and American institutions as are they for the most part who utter them. They speak of the "Proletariat" and the "Bourgeoisie." There is no proletariat; there is no bourgeoisie in America, as these terms have hitherto been used. It is true that there are more workers here in proportion to our population than in any other country of which I know, because labor, whether of the brain or hand, has always been honorable in America. But, however humble the worker may be today, his child tomorrow may belong to what they call the Bourgeoisie class, and no matter how proud or affluent a member of the so-called Bourgeoisie class may be today, his children tomorrow may be working with their hands; and without, thank God! losing caste or hope. Nor shall we ever have a permanent working class unless the doctrines of the Bolshevik prevail.

If the ownership of property is to become a crime, if education shall be banished, if religion shall be dethroned, if the home shall be broken up, then the future of the worker will be dark indeed. You may destroy the so-called bourgeoisie, but when you do you have blotted out all the gains which the workers of the world have made in all the centuries of the past. This is the old struggle in a different form of ambitious men to rule the world. William of Hohenzollern attempted it in the

name of the Divine Right of Kings. Lenin and Trotzky attempted it in the name of the Divine Right of the Majority. One is as destructive of a government of law and order and justice and righteousness as the other.

Bolsheviks have been in power long enough in Russia to give an example to the world of how the doctrine of the Divine Right of the Majority works in practice. The Soviets have taken over the factories and have managed them. They have eliminated the hated bourgeoisie from all control. At first, of course, they greatly increased their pay. For a little time all went well, but soon they found that without the efficiency which comes from private ownership and management wages alone were exceeding the gross value of their output and those factories have largely closed.

Miserable Russia

The population of Petrograd, the proud capital of Russia, has declined, we are told, from two million to a half million population. Want and famine stalk the land. Unhappy, as were the workmen of Russia, under the corrupt and oppressive rule of the Romanoffs, their condition is infinitely worse now. Lenin and Trotzky have shown that it is possible to destroy the bourgeoisie, but in the process they have well nigh destroyed the proletariat as well. Russia teaches the lesson that no man and no class are safe unless all men and all classes have equal protection of the laws.

Our most dangerous enemy is not some foreign land. He is now within our gates. He bears different names. Sometimes it is the Industrial Workers of the World, sometimes the Soviet, sometimes the "one great union," and sometimes Socialism. For years we have looked upon the Socialist party as visionary but not destructive. But in the swiftly moving events of the last few years that party has thrown off all disguise. True, many of its members have proven themselves genuine patriots and Americans, but they have been in a hopeless minority. The Socialist party sought in every way it could to obstruct the Government in the prosecution of the war. No enemies have arisen within our midst who haven't had the sympathy and support of that party. They profess to love peace, but they only march with ease under the red flag of Revolution.

Their propaganda is going on by night and day. We must meet it with propaganda of our own. We must recur again and again to the fundamental truths upon which our government was founded. Above all we must so order our social and economic life as to give the lie to the charge that our citizenship is composed of classes whose interests are antagonistic to one another.

America is just beginning to accomplish her destiny. Under the influence of her example thrones everywhere have fallen, and men dare hope for liberty and light. Against the most powerful armies and armaments of history men have vindicated their right to rule themselves. If America and American ideals should now fail, hope would depart from the world, for if America fails, the world fails. If the ruin, which has come to Russia were to be extended over the nations of the earth, all the gains that humanity has made in a thousand years would be lost. Mankind would have to begin again the battle for liberty, for justice, for equal opportunity against the tyrants, who would arise upon a ruined world.

Great Quantities of Food Seized by Federal Agents in

INDICATIONS of the real pinch behind the government's high cost of living were given today in numerous cities.

While Attorney General E.A. Tamm was telling a committee that he intended to prosecute every dealer who sold foodstuffs at higher prices than those listed by the fair price board, word came from Chicago, St. Louis and Birmingham that quantities of foodstuffs by federal officials had been seized under the food control act.

In Chicago 1232 tubs of butter, 284,180 pounds of coffee, which had been in Birmingham 100...

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"Make public producers and not allow others to acquire and place such goods for sale. The government should expose and sell the goods at a profit to the public."

"The government should take care to see that day after twenty-four hours in which to buy the goods, next day, \$20 additional, and then delegate an expert of inspectors to see that this rule is enforced. If the goods are not unloaded, empower the inspectors to authority either to place the goods in storage or sell at auction, as the occasion warrants."

"This would enable small retail dealers or large groups of individuals or companies to buy large quantities of goods at a low price. The government should take care to see that day after twenty-four hours in which to buy the goods, next day, \$20 additional, and then delegate an expert of inspectors to see that this rule is enforced. If the goods are not unloaded, empower the inspectors to authority either to place the goods in storage or sell at auction, as the occasion warrants."

"The railroad companies need the cars. They were never built to be used as storage houses. The government should take care to see that day after twenty-four hours in which to buy the goods, next day, \$20 additional, and then delegate an expert of inspectors to see that this rule is enforced. If the goods are not unloaded, empower the inspectors to authority either to place the goods in storage or sell at auction, as the occasion warrants."

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Who Said H.C.L.?

LAST season's suit still holds together and we can half-sole our shoes. And you can still buy a big generous tin of the jolliest old pipe tobacco that ever came down the pike, without mortgaging the old homestead. Hooray!

Good old Kentucky is still growing Velvet's honest fragrant leaf. We're still ageing Velvet in the wood. Velvet's just as smooth and mellow and mild as it ever was. The quality's there and the quantity's there just the same.

Take the "cost" out of the "high cost of living" and what do you get? Why, "high living" of course. Well, sir, that's what Velvet does.

It's like Velvet Joe says:

"Anybody can tell you how much Velvet costs. But only yo' old pipe can tell you how much Velvet is worth."

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

prices as they are, to shop for food as you do for clothes and other such things. Just now I think the job of keeping a house is about as difficult as any other job that can be conceived that he should

Get Good-Will by Advertising

By RAYMOND ROYCE

THE foreign propagandist will soon be saying good-by to Uncle Sam—not *au revoir* but a real farewell with no prospects of having his passports *visé* for a return trip. Our patient Uncle, to tell the truth, is getting sick and tired of this gentleman.

Propaganda is synonymous with intrigue. It is the antithesis of real publicity. The whole thought and movement of America is toward frankness and direct dealings. The only up-to-date publicity man is he who deals in facts, and the only up-to-date publicity policy is to put your house in order.

The newspaper publishers have their own organization for detecting spurious press agent material. Eventually it will be made clear to the governments of the world that they are sowing seeds of discord, not promoting permanent interests when they undertake secret propaganda in America. If the light is too long in breaking, it may be necessary for Uncle Sam to up and speak a piece on the subject.

Substitute frank appeals for secret manipulation, just as you have put open diplomacy in the seat of hidden intrigue. Uncle Sam himself has pointed the way. Being a forehanded individual and capable of reading the signs of the times, he has gone in for advertising. This advertising he will pay for himself. Having received the benefits of the biggest advertising campaigns in the world's history—the Liberty Loan campaigns—that were paid for out of the pockets of patriotic publishers and of citizens who had learned the value of advertising, Uncle Sam will now "go it on his own."

The War Department paved the way with an advertising campaign for recruits. Men were needed for peace service. The problem was a selling problem, in a real sense. The Government had to sell to the thousands of young eligibles in America the opportunities that go with army service. Education, travel, experience, friendship, and \$30 a month, with no overhead, were the offerings. These things were offered like wares on sound

merchandising principles. And no purchasers were sought except those who rated the offering a "good buy."

Next the Navy fell into line. Secretary Daniels has a recruiting problem, with the war thrill gone out of the "gob's" life, and his methods will follow those of the Army. It is hardly likely that the other governmental organizations will be long in catching step. Certainly the process will be interesting to watch. The first thing we know, the Shipping Board will be advertising ships for sale and also using advertising space to cultivate the acquaintance of the young men who are needed to operate ships.

Eventually, Mr. Burseson of the Post Office Department will see the light. The Post Office Department has a new commodity to market. It is aerial mail service. The Department has a nice new mail service, all dressed up but no place to go, so to speak. The service is not being pushed to capacity because it is not being pushed with sound advertising to meet the competing article—railway mail transportation. Advertising will help a lot to bring the business public to an appreciation of efficient airplane postal transportation.

Of course, government advertising clearly has come to stay and if our foreign friends are willing to stake their understanding of American inclinations against that of the American Government itself, they will be slow to take counsel with us on this subject. The opposite is likely to be true, however.

Unless signs fail, it will not be long before we see large scale advertising campaigns by foreign nations in America. The nations that want American loans and investments, American tourist travel and the general benefits of closer relations with us, will appear before the American public, frankly and openly, to tell their story in paid advertising space. They will utilize much the same good-will advertising principles that have been found effective in so-called institutional advertising campaigns.

The Melting Pot

New York housewives have started a boycott on butter, eggs and coffee, on account of high prices.

King Albert was our third royal visitor. King David of Hawaii was here in 1874 and Dom Pedro of Brazil in 1876.

A bacteriologist in one Berlin hospital receives \$1,250 a year, while the man who cleans his instruments receives \$1,500.

A rice farmer near Poplar Bluff, Mo., estimates his profits from this year's rice crop on 500 acres at \$70,000. No profiteering?

Women doctors in international conference hooted down a suggestion of one member that the conference approve a war against tobacco.

At a recent general election in England, with 30 labor candidates, those came out worst from districts where there was the greatest labor agitation.

Fifty-one Czech Catholic priests who have wives have been excommunicated and the population of 1,400 villages has filed a protest with the Pope.

Ireland Stanford Chumley, editor of an I. W. W. paper which advocates abolition of the wage system, admitted in court that he himself receives a salary.

President Grant, seventh head of the Mormon Church, who lives in Salt Lake, has had 12 children and has 25 grandchildren, and believes in prohibition.

A London food truck opposing a strike carried this sign: "The driver of this lorry is a prize fighter. If anyone thinks he can take his place, he is welcome to try."

Governor Smith, of New York, recently danced "the jazz" on the sidewalk in front of the Executive Mansion, his daughter being his partner. The music was furnished by a band playing "Tammany."

Systematic robberies by an express clerk amounting to \$50,000 were recently discovered in Kansas City. A red fox fur stolen for his wife led to the exposure.

Gen. Leonard Wood says public opinion should compel timid officials to act when agitators are at work. "There will be no red flag where there are brave public officials."

Federal Trade Commissioner Colver calls the high cost of living the price of the ticket from the cradle to the grave and says that when Labor shirks or capital takes fictitious toll the price is increased.

HERMAN

Style 67

Mansan Last
Gur Metal Uppers

Style 65

Same style in Tan
Leather



Send for
Catalogue

IN Army shoes "Herman's" signifies top-quality. It is the shoe name the American soldier knows best.

And when American men in private life buy the Army type of footwear—for its perfect orthopedic construction, genuine comfort and long service—they buy more Herman's U. S. Army Shoes than any other kind.

Modern science in shoe-building finds no fuller expression than in this wonderful Herman line. Active occupations and outdoor life have no more valuable allies than these shapely, finely constructed, anatomically correct Herman Shoes.

Sold in 8,000 retail stores.
If you are not near one, we will fit you correctly and quickly throughout MAIL ORDER DEPT. at Boston

JOS. M. HERMAN SHOE CO.

807 Albany Bldg.
BOSTON, MASS.

1/2 Price \$2.50
SEND NO MONEY
If You Can Tell it from a
GENUINE DIAMOND Send it back

To prove that our blue-white MEXICAN DIAMOND closely resembles the finest genuine South African Diamond (costing 50 times as much), with same DAZZLING RAINBOW-BLUE. (Guaranteed 20 yrs.) we will send this Ladies Solitaire Ring with one carat gem. (Catalogue price \$4.95) for Mail Price to introduce. \$2.50, plus War Tax 15c. Same thing for Gent's. Heavy South-Sea-Shell Ring. (Catalogue price \$5.25) for \$2.10, plus War Tax 15c. Mountings are our finest 12 karat gold filled. Mexican Diamonds are GUARANTEED FOR 20 YEARS. SEND NO MONEY. Just mail postcard or this ad., state size and we will mail at once. O. D. If not fully pleased, return in 2 days for MONEY BACK, less handling charges. Act quick; offer limited; only one to a customer. Write for FREE Catalog. AGENTS WANTED.
MEXICAN DIAMOND IMPORTING CO.
Dept. L.W.2
Las Cruces, N. Mex.
(Exclusive controllers Mexican Diamonds)

Film Fun

The magazine that puts you on speaking terms with your favorite star.

For Sale at All Newsstands

15c a copy \$1.50 a year

(Advertising Rates on Application)

Leslie Judge Co. 225 Fifth Ave. New York City

FREE BOOK ON BANKING
Tells of the great opportunities for both men and women in this attractive profession, and how you can learn by mail in spare time. Send for copy at once. No obligation.
W. G. Alcorn, American School of Banking
47 Melrose Building
Columbus, Ohio

FREE Beautiful Book About Taxidermy
Learn at home by mail to mount birds, animals, taxidermy. Be a taxidermist. Delightful art easily learned by men and women. Decorate home and earn. Make big profits. Wonderful new art. Write Today for the wonderful Free Book and our amazing offer.
N. W. Sch. 61 Taxidermy 245 Broadside, Omaha, Neb.

Indoors or out



Get the
Drop on
that Cough

ROOT at the football game!—dance at the house party! Relieve hoarseness, and the first slight sign of a cough or cold with Dean's Mentholated Cough Drops. Get them anywhere.

Dean Medicine Company
Milwaukee, Wisconsin

DEAN'S
MENTHOLATED
COUGH DROPS

DIAMONDS
ON
CREDIT
AN EXTRA
\$100,000 in Diamonds
For This Big Sale
\$50 \$75 Up to \$200
THIS is a Big Special

Purchase, made for spot cash from an importer who is old and quitting business. The values are simply wonderful! We give you the benefit of our big saving. Every Diamond is a beauty, backed by a written guarantee. We don't need to tell you that Diamonds are going up, up! This is a rare opportunity for you to double your investment. Send No Money but write to this Month's Special Bulletin. Do this now! Every selection subject on Approval. Easy Monthly Payments, or 6% off for cash. Our 20 years' square dealing behind every transaction.
HARRIS-GOAR CO.
DEPT. 433 KANSAS CITY, MO.

Regarding Subscription and Editorial Matters

SUBSCRIPTION OFFICES: Main office—Brunswick Building, 225 Fifth Avenue, NEW YORK. European agent: Wm. Dawson & Sons, Ltd., Cannon House, Strand, London, E. C. 4, England. Annual cash subscription price \$5.00. Single copies of present year and 1918, 10 cents each; of 1917, 20 cents each; 1916, 30 cents each; etc.

Persons representing themselves as connected with LESLIE'S should always be asked to produce credentials.

CHANGE IN ADDRESS: Subscriber's old address as well as the new must be sent in with request for the change. Also give the number appearing on the right hand side of the address on the wrapper. It takes from ten days to two weeks to make a change.

ADVERTISING OFFICES: Brunswick Bldg., New York; Walker Bldg., Boston; Marquette Bldg., Chicago; Henry Bldg., Seattle.

EDITORIAL OFFICES: Main office—225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Washington representative—320 District National Bank Building, Washington, D. C.

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Contributors are requested to state—1. Whether such photographs have been previously published. 2. Whether they have been sent to any other paper. 3. Whether or not they are copyrighted.

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Printed by the Cuneo-Henneberry Co., Chicago.
Address all
Correspondence to
LESLIE'S 225 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Sales Agent \$1200 a Year
We want one exclusive representative in every county. The position is worth \$100 a month to one selected. If inexperienced we train you. Write us, the largest mfr's of transparent bonded knives and razors, for prospectus.
Novelty Cutlery Co. 35 1/2 N. LaSalle, Ill.

STAMMER

If you stammer attend no stammering school till you get my big new FREE book and special rate, largest and most complete in the world curing all forms of defective speech by advanced natural method. Write today. North-Western School for Stammerers, Inc., 2302 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

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Inventors Desiring to Secure Patent. Write for our book. "How to Get Your Patent." Send model or sketch for our opinion of patentable nature. Randolph Co., 789 F St., Washington, D. C.

Patent Sense. "The Book for Inventors and Manufacturers." By return mail Free. Write Lacey & Lacey, Dept. O, Washington, Dist. of Columbia.

AGENTS WANTED

Biggest Money-Maker in America. I want 100 men and women quick to take orders for raincoats, rainapes and waterproof aprons. Thousands of orders waiting for you. \$2.00 an hour for spare time. Maher made \$597.50 in June. Nissen \$19 in three hours. Purviance \$207.00 in seven days. \$2500 a year profit for four average orders a day. No delivering or collecting. Beautiful coat free. No experience or capital required. Write quick for information. Comer Mfg. Co., Dept. D-28, Dayton, O.

Sell This New Auto Wonder; Mystic-Coth solves blurred windshield danger; one rub, prestol glass stays clear 24 hours; rain or snow, auto or railways—same magic results; agents sold 30,000 first month. Security Mfg. Co., Dept. 170, Toledo, O.

Agents: 200% Profit. Wonderful little article. Something new, sells like wildfire. Carry right in pocket. Write at once for free sample. Albert Mills, Mgr., 1681 Amer. Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

Sell Insyde Tyres, Inner Armor for old or new auto tires. Increase tire mileage. Prevent punctures and blowouts. Liberal profits. American Access Co., Dept. L-1, Cincinnati, O.

Agents—Our Soap and Toilet Article Plan is a wonder. Easy sellers—big repeat orders. Get our Free Sample Case Offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 123 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL

Cash—Send by Mail Any Discarded jewelry, new or broken, Diamonds, Watches, and gold, silver, platinum, magneto points, false teeth in any shape. We send cash at once and hold your goods ten days. Your goods returned at our expense if our offer is unsatisfactory. New catalog of bargains in new jewelry sent free. Liberty Refining Co. Est. 1899. L. 432 Wood St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SONG WRITERS

Song-writers Manual & Guide Sent Free! Contains valuable instructions and advice. Submit song-poems for examination. We will furnish music, copyright and facilitate publication or sale. Knickerbocker Studios, 307 Gaiety Bldg., New York.

PHOTOPLAYS, STORIES, ETC.

Free to Writers a wonderful little book of money-making hints, suggestions, ideas; the ABC of successful story and play writing. Absolutely free. Just address Authors' Press, Dept. 30, Auburn, N. Y.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Government Positions Pay Big Money. Get prepared for "exams." by former U. S. Civil Service Secretary-Examiner. Write today for free Booklet 99. Arthur R. Patterson, Rochester, N. Y.

U. S. Government wants Railway Mail Clerks. Average \$117 month. Life job. Common education sufficient. List positions open—free. Write immediately. Franklin Institute, Dept. M126, Rochester, N. Y.

Reliable Adding Machines on thirty days, trial. Latest Models. Standard Capacity. Five Year Guarantee. Price \$10 up. Big illustrated catalog FREE. Calculator Corporation, Dept. L, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

1,800 Names, New Mailing List just compiled of Pittsburgh's wealthiest people, with home address. Represents the buying and investing classes of this section. Price \$18.00. T. H. Black, Publication Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advertising in This Column

costs \$2.75 a line. A discount of 15% is allowed when six or more consecutive issues are used. Minimum space, four lines.

Guaranteed Circulation 500,000 (at least 95% net paid).

Manufacturers or others using space in this column can give a brief outline of their merchandise, proposition, or services, and then either complete the sale or encourage business with descriptive catalogs and follow-up. This suggestion is offered to prove the value of good advertising, with a view that some day, appreciating its value, your business will increase and you can use space on a larger scale.

When ordering space please send complete "follow up" so we can be thoroughly conversant regarding your offering.

Judge Gary, head of the U. S. Steel Corporation, earned about \$800 a year as a lawyer in Chicago when he was 21.

The 5-cent loaf of bread is gone forever, say 350 master-bakers in convention at Syracuse. Increased cost of labor has more than offset any anticipated drop in the cost of flour.

Japanese printers in Tokyo recently struck for higher wages, demanding \$37.50 a month. Public disapproval forced them back to work at a maximum of \$32.50 and a minimum of \$17.50 a month.

Nordman, the noted French astronomer, says recent discoveries show the existence of worlds so far distant that light traveling 189,000 miles a second would take seventy million years to reach them.

Dr. Katherine B. Davis, eminent expert on the social evil, advocates new marriage laws permitting divorce without scandal, recognition of paternity in temporary unions and dissemination of birth control information.

At the National Hardware Association Convention, J. Fred Wright, of Sargent & Co., New Haven, advocated the use of the decimal pricing system instead of the antiquated method of pricing goods by the dozen and gross.

APOLOGIES TO OUR READERS

Owing to certain conditions affecting the printing industry in the city of New York that make it impossible to continue publishing in that city, **LESLIE'S** is now being printed in Chicago. We ask our readers to indulge us if the issue is late or for any other irregularities attendant upon a change of such magnitude and moment.

Representative Dallinger of Massachusetts asked Congress for an embargo to prevent further exportation of sugar. He thinks the time has come for America to be sure of its own food supply before trying to feed the world.

In the settlement of the British railway strike, it is agreed that no adult railway man shall receive less than \$12.75 a week, which is \$663 a year. The average of the four railway brotherhoods in America is \$1,800 a year.

Harrison, N. J., a town of 16,000, bans motion pictures by an ordinance requiring a \$10,000 license fee. The Church of the Holy Cross, to which half of the town belongs, wages permanent warfare on this form of amusement.

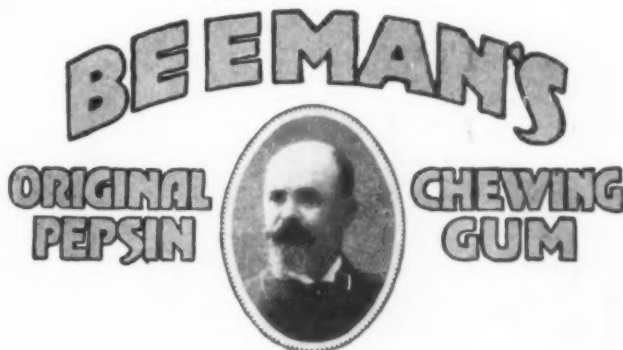
"Long-faced men and round-faced women are nature's foreordained winners," says Prof. S. N. Page, formerly of the University of Kansas. The round-faced woman marries early and brings up many children to perpetuate the type.

Lieut. W. T. Agee of Ozark, Ark., read his own name on a grave in France and made investigation. A hospital apprentice attending him had been blown to pieces by a shell and Lieut. Agee's pack near the remains caused the error.

The United Confederate Veterans voice the sentiment that the survivors of the Civil War, Northern and Southern, should stand with the veterans of the world war in solving the problems growing out of the changed conditions.

George Herbert Perris, English war correspondent, finds no poor in this country. "The only people who are losing money are those who already have money. A few are paying out some of their accumulation in wages to worthy mechanics, who sometimes give them something for their money and sometimes do not."

Let the people think!



Increases Efficiency

WHEN a man is irritable and annoyed by little things his efficiency is greatly diminished, because under these conditions he cannot do his best work, nor can he get the best work out of those about him.

Generally indigestion in some slight form, due frequently to hasty eating, is the makings of a grouch.

In most cases of this sort the routine use after meals of my Original Pepsin Chewing Gum will relieve the indigestion and restore the temper of the individual to a calm, normal condition.

W. E. Beeman



AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

New York Cleveland Chicago Kansas City San Francisco

How to Invest \$1,000 to Net \$60 a Year

ONE thousand dollars, invested in a first mortgage serial bond, safeguarded under the **Straus Plan**, will yield \$60 a year with perfect safety. The bonds we offer mature in two to ten years and net 6%. Five hundred dollars will net \$30 a year.

Write for literature describing safe 6% bonds and ask for Circular No. K-903

S.W. STRAUS & CO.

Established 1882 Incorporated
NEW YORK CHICAGO
150 Broadway Straus Building
Detroit Minneapolis San Francisco
Philadelphia Boston Washington
St. Louis Milwaukee Indianapolis
37 years without loss to any investor

The Salaried Man

The salaried man is in a particularly good position to invest while he saves.

If you are receiving \$3,000, \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year, you can probably put aside \$50, \$100, or \$250 a month for investment.

Buy 10, 20 or 50 shares of some high grade investment stock, pay for it out of your salary and make it pay you while you are paying for it.

Ask for booklet B-4
"Partial Payment Plan"

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN
Odd Lots
61 Broadway, N.Y.

A Sound Investment Netting 7 1/4%

We have available and recommend a small amount of 7% Cumulative Preferred stock of a nationally-known, old-established company. Total assets \$318 per share. Net quick assets alone \$128 per share. Present earnings nearly 3 1/4 times preferred dividend requirements. No mortgages or funded indebtedness. Exempt from Normal Income Tax. Liberal sinking fund provision to retire part of each year.

Send for Circular No. 1051 LW.

Peabody, Houghteling & Co.

(ESTABLISHED 1865)
10 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.
Branch offices:
Detroit, Cleveland, Milwaukee and St. Louis

THE STOCK MARKET

offers a full opportunity with Puts and Calls. Hand some profits made out of them the past 18 months. In U. S. Steel, Baldwin and many other stocks. Write for booklet L, which explains how Puts and Calls operate.

WILLIAM H. HERBST

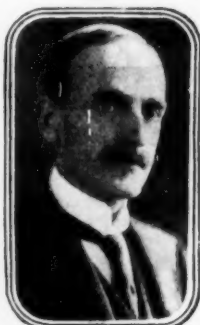
20 Broad Street NEW YORK CITY

UNDER THIS HEADING

"Free Booklets for Investors"

on page 765 you will find a descriptive list of booklets and circulars of information which will be of great value in arranging your investments to produce maximum yield with safety. A number of them are prepared especially for the smaller investor and the "beginner in investing."

Jasper's Hints to Money-Makers



© Harris & Ewing

DR. J. VARELA
The new minister from Uruguay to the United States. He is a specialist in international and financial subjects, has been his nation's Minister of Foreign Affairs and was a delegate from his country to the Peace Conference in Paris.



U. S. Official

BRIG.-GEN. HERBERT M. LORD
Known as the Uncle Sam of the Army, who was responsible for the disbursement of millions of dollars for pay and mileage of the army during the late war. He is one of the few officers whose emergency rank was made permanent.



© Moffett

STUART B. EDMONDSON
Of Chicago, who decided to leave his \$10,000 a year job as manager of an insurance company to accept the pastorate of the Lake Forest Methodist Episcopal Church at \$2,500 a year. He knows money is not everything.

NOTICE.—Subscribers to **LESLIE'S WEEKLY** at the home office, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York, are placed on what is known as "Jasper's Preferred List," entitling them to the early delivery of their weekly and to answers to inquiries on financial questions, and in emergencies, to answers by telegraph. Preferred subscribers must remit \$5 directly to the office of **LESLIE'S** in New York, and not through any subscription agency. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. A two-cent postage stamp should always be included. All inquiries should be addressed to "Jasper," Financial Editor, **LESLIE'S WEEKLY**, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Full name and exact street address, or number of postoffice box, should always be given. Anonymous communications will not be answered. The privileges of this department are not extended to members of clubs who are not individual subscribers.

WE are a nation of gamblers. More so now than ever before, for the whole country is patronizing the stock market. There is reason, therefore, for a bull market, and the only question is how far will it go.

It is a long time since we have had an old-fashioned boom in Wall Street. We have had bull markets as incidents of every decade, but a wild upward rush of everything—good, bad and indifferent—in what is called an old-fashioned boom comes only two or three times in an ordinary lifetime.

The first evidence of a wild, unleashed market is usually found in an abnormal number of sales. A million-share day is usually evidence of a strong market; two million shares indicate a bull market, and three million mark the progressive stage toward a boom that will sweep everything before it.

The first sign of an impending smash is when the wildest of the "wild cats," not only on the exchange, but also on the curb, reach unrecognizable figures. The speculator who stands by and waits for the last cent is usually borne down in the inevitable smash that always marks the end of an untethered market. We have not had such a market yet, but transactions have been mounting to figures so great that they carry with them an admonition to conservatism.

Huge profits that could be taken by some of the heaviest operators will not be realized until after the close of the year, so that they may not swell the income tax return of the fortunate traders. For this reason, I look for considerable profit-taking in January by those who anticipate that in a Presidential year profits will not be so easily obtained.

But unexpected events, as we have recently realized, may put a damper on the market at any time, and it is the unex-

pected that always happens in Wall Street. The general prosperity continues, but it has been seriously disturbed by labor outbreaks, and unless the strong hand of the Government is exerted, with decisive force, the end is not yet.

One underlying source of the market's positive strength has been the belief that, if the decision of the United States Supreme Court permitted the making of stock dividends without subjecting them to taxation as income, a large number of leading industrials would follow the example of the Texas Company and increase their capital stock and reduce the par value of their shares. Beyond question, if this plan were generally carried out by the forty or fifty large corporations which are said to contemplate it, the stock market would receive an impetus that might carry it clear beyond bounds.

This is a situation that appeals for the best judgment of the investor. The speculator goes into the market to gamble. He is willing to take the risk. In the end, he is seldom the winner. For the investor who has a good profit in speculative stocks, this is the opportunity to take his profit and put the returns in the highest-grade securities, now selling at most attractive prices.

In the language of my friend, Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, a most distinguished citizen of Chicago: "Be a porcupine. Ready but not offensive."

M. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.: Insiders took considerable profit on the rise in United Retail Stores and U. R. S. Candy. At the first opportunity, I would follow their example.

B. CARLISVILLE, ILL.: Better than any of the oil stocks on your list are the well-developed dividend-payers, such as Anglo-American, Royal Dutch, and S. O. of N. J. Oil.

M. RICHMOND, VA.: Capital Petroleum Co. is pretty highly capitalized for its holdings. If it can maintain the 15% dividend, the stock may be classed as a fair speculation.

Mark This Name In Your Memory



Federal Bond & Mortgage Company—it is the name of a company whose business history is a fine record of faithful service to its customers.

Carry it with you in your thoughts as an institution where you will be accorded pleasant treatment, given experienced advice, and dealt with honorably.

Bear it in mind as a company whose offerings of sound and safe 6% First Mortgage Real Estate Serial Gold Bonds will be the next investment for your own funds.

Mail your request today for
"Questions and Answers on Bond Investment"

Federal Bond & Mortgage Co.

90 E. Griswold Street Detroit (241)

THE BACHE REVIEW

Clear, condensed information weekly, on situation in business and financial world. Valuable to investors and business men.

Free on Application
J. S. BACHE & CO.

42 Broadway New York Stock Exchange New York

Questions and Answers on Financial Subjects

By J. FRANK HOWELL
52 Broadway - New York

Contains informing articles pertaining to stock market subjects with enough romance and pep to interest readers. Free to applicants.

We offer only bonds purchased for our own account after investigation by our own officers.

Write for Circular A-11159

NORTHWEST TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Seattle, - - Washington

FILE your copies of **LESLIE'S**



and you will have an up-to-date history of the world's great events. Here is a serviceable binder, made of handsome green silk-finished cloth, with **LESLIE'S** stamped in gold on the cover.

\$1.50 brings the binder to you
LESLIES-JUDGE CO.
225 Fifth Avenue New York City

M. MORTON, ILL.: The B. R. T. company is in bad financial shape, and a reorganization seems probable. That means an assessment. Buy the shares of a sound dividend-payer.

N. NORFOLK, VA.: Union Oil is a promising speculation. It has acquired several going companies and strong men are in the enterprise. On recessions Canadian Pacific and A. T. T. both have real merit.

N. LEROY, MINN.: As things are now, it would seem advisable to hold the Interborough R. T. 7% notes, for a solution of the trouble may be worked out. The Argentine Government 5's are well regarded.

B. BATTLE GROUND, IND.: Empire Tire & Rubber pfd.'s dividend is being regularly paid, but nothing is returned by common. The pfd. is a fair business man's investment. It was quoted lately at \$68.50 and the common at \$2.50.

C. OAKLAND, CALIF.: For a long pull, the best stock in your list as things now look is Wabash common. Okla. Prod. & Ref. will give a moderate immediate income. Lake Erie & Western and Mo., Kans. & Tex. are highly speculative. The market is entitled to a recession.

S. TRENTON, N. J.: I never knew a 10c oil stock that justified the promises of its promoters. Better have three or four shares of a dividend-payer like Anglo-American, S. O. of N. J. pfd., or Ohio Oil than 1,000 shares of a 10c concern with chances 1,000 to 1 against its success.

B. EAST SAN DIEGO, CALIF.: Westinghouse common and Union Pacific common are sterling stocks which would be desirable purchases on reactions. Wait a while before making commitments. Nobody can foretell in what shape the new railroad bill will emerge from Congress.

S. COVINGTON, KY.: It looks as if the merger of the American Tobacco Co. and other companies were going through. There are strong men in the A. T. Securities Corporation and the exchange of American Tobacco stock for the new organization's shares seems speculatively desirable.

H. BALTIMORE, MD.: The Georgia & Florida Railroad's earnings are discouraging. But at present it seems best to hold the bonds. The railroad situation will clarify if the Cummins bill passes, though it is far from a perfect measure as it now stands and I trust will be amended.

R. TOLEDO, OHIO: Stutz Motor Car Co., a dividend-payer recently increased its capital stock. It seems as high as it should be for its dividend. Federal Oil Co., also recently increased its stock. The pfd., paying 8%, is a fair purchase, but the common, paying nothing, is only a speculation.

F. ROCKFORD, ILL.: If Cosden & Co.'s increased stock were dumped on the market all at once the result would necessarily be a decline in price. Much of the new issue is to come out gradually in extra dividends. The company's earnings are increasing, which should largely offset the increase in stock.

M. DETROIT, MICH., and S. DETROIT, MICH.: Your list of stocks is highly speculative. Why not put your money in securities of higher grades and with nearer possibility of dividends, or better yet, in dividend-payers? This is an unattractive market, especially for the highly speculative issues.

V. TULSA, OKLA.: General Motors has had a very great advance and is now more vulnerable. It is selling too high for its dividend, though many predict it will go much higher. Sharp reactions are possible. If bought outright the stock might be a reasonably good purchase. Buying on a margin would not be so safe.

S. OWENSBORO, KY.: The partial payment plan is excellent, but be sure you choose a safe, well-established responsible firm with which to deal. The farm notes recommended by the bank would seem safest, though you can get much better returns by buying a few shares of International Mercantile Marine pfd., Union Bag & Paper, Corn Products pfd., or S. O. of N. J. pfd.

G. BUTLER, PA.: Among stocks with merit traded in on the curb are Cosden & Co., Merritt Oil and Anglo-American. United Profit Sharing is not a "good buy," as it yields on present price only about 2%. It does not seem advisable to sell Glenrock at a loss.

L. DYERSBURG, TENN.: C. C. C. & St. L. pfd. looks like one of the cheapest railroad stocks, paying 5% and netting over 7 on a selling price of \$70. For speculation O. & W. at \$19, New Haven at \$30, and St. Paul at \$40, would have attractions. But none looks better than C. C. C. & St. L. common around \$40, with its possibility of dividends as soon as the railroad situation clarifies.

D. TOPEKA, KANSAS: Butterworth Judson is a fair long pull, paying no dividends. Saxon Motor is a gamble. Buy sound dividend-payers like American Beet Sugar, Pressed Steel Car, International Mercantile pfd., Union Bag & Paper. If you want low-priced dividend-payers, you might consider American Steel Foundries, Midvale Steel, Superior Steel, Col. F. & L. Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, and Willys-Overland common.

D. NEWARK, N. J., and B. HIGH POINT, N. C.: The new Coca-Cola stock is a well-regarded speculation. Some of the biggest financial men in the country are behind the company and they are money-makers. The company's earnings are remarkable. Net profits for the first nine months of this year were \$3,986,174, an increase of \$1,950,231 over the same period of 1918, or at the rate of over \$9 per year. You can buy this stock through any broker advertising in LESLIE'S.

S. BOSTON, MASS.: The stock of any new corporation is necessarily speculative. However able and honest the men at the head of it may be, it must yet stand the test of time and events before its shares can be regarded as a safe investment. For a

woman, especially, it is better to buy the shares of already successful companies, dividend-paying and seasoned. On general principles, I would not have advised you to purchase Fidelity Capital Corporation stock.

H. SWARTZ CREEK, MICH.: The real estate bonds dealt in by S. W. Straus & Co. are well regarded. Michigan Stamping Co. pfd. appears a good business man's purchase. Earnings of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. indicate that its convertible 6's are reasonably safe. Among the best investments are American Tel. & Tel. 6's, Dominion of Canada 5½'s, International Mercantile Marine 6's, Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago guaranteed 7% stock, Atchison adjustment 4's and Illinois Central 4's.

L. MELMORE, OHIO: German marks, nominally worth 24c, are now selling between 3 and 4, and many are buying them as a speculation in the belief that Germany will never repudiate its obligations. As to this, I can not pass judgment. If peace conditions were fully restored, and trade on a large scale between Germany and this country renewed, German credit here would improve and marks would appreciate. Germany is said to contemplate limitations on the time when drafts for marks can be presented.

W. PHILADELPHIA, PA.: Texas Prod. & Ref. Co. has large holdings, but is not paying dividends and the stock is speculative. Sapulpa pays 50c per year and is a fair speculation. Shell Transport selling thirteen times par pays 35% on par. Hercules Petroleum is paying 1% per month on class A stock. Hercules Oil is a low-priced stock on which no dividends have been paid and which is a gamble. Hercules Petroleum and the other companies in your list own refineries. Midvale Steel on a sharp decline would be a good business man's purchase.

P. LEBANON, TENN.: Midvale at par or under should be a good business man's investment. Market conditions are largely responsible for its comparatively low price, but the cut some time ago in dividend and lower earnings were adverse factors. American Beet Sugar and Pressed Steel Car, also on an 8% basis, were until lately selling considerably below par, but are now more highly favored by the public, as is Midvale. I do not consider Missouri Southern first mortgage 6's a good purchase. The company is small, the stock not paying dividends, and there is only a moderate surplus.

G. UPLAND, CALIF.: Taking into account safety and income, the following railroad stocks are good business men's investments: Union Pacific, So. Pacific, Atchison, Norfolk & Western and Chicago & North Western. Industrials of a high character as S. O. of N. J. pfd., U. S. Steel pfd., American Woolen pfd., American Locomotive pfd., and International Mercantile Marine pfd. International Paper pfd. and Union Bag & Paper are recommended for a long-pull, because of the companies' great earning capacity and the prospects of continued demand for their products at high prices.

W. St. Louis, Mo.: It is easier to name dividend-payers that are good purchases than high-grade industrial common stocks not now paying dividends, "but with prospects of becoming dividend-payers in the next six months or a year." Nobody can foresee when the following stocks will begin paying dividends, but they are among the better class of speculations: Allis Chalmers common, Corn Products common, International Nickel common, C. C. C. & St. L., American Can, Coca-Cola common. The best thing to do with your \$1,000 is to invest in good dividend-payers on marked recessions.

F. MILWAUKEE, WIS.: Midwest Refining is a sterling stock. Its decline was due to market conditions and not to lack of merit. The company has a surplus of over \$22,000,000. The present dividend, \$6 yearly, makes a low return on market price, but there are expectations. Cosden at about \$12 makes a better return than Midwest Refining. You have a handsome profit on the stock, and successful investors would say that you should take it. The pfd. stock of the Standard Gas & Electric Co. is a reasonably safe investment. Vanadium Co. of America stock is speculative. Insiders promise an advance, when they will undoubtedly unload at a profit.

J. Troy, N. Y.: Pierce Arrow common can be called a strictly "safe investment." The company is reported to be flourishing, but dividends on the common are still in suspension. The common is a good speculation. The pfd. is safer. Farrell & Co. Coal is a business man's purchase. Royal Dutch is one of the greatest oil companies in the world, is paying substantial dividends, and is continually expanding. The American shares are a splitting up of the regular shares. They are paying dividends, but seem to be selling sufficiently high. U. S. Steel pfd. is one of the best industrial investments. The common has speculative possibilities, if bought on a considerable reaction. American Tobacco, General Motors and Texas Oil are so high that it would be better for a workingman to invest his \$2,000 in some stock that has not had so tremendous a rise. I suggest International Mercantile Marine pfd., American Beet Sugar, Union Bag & Paper.

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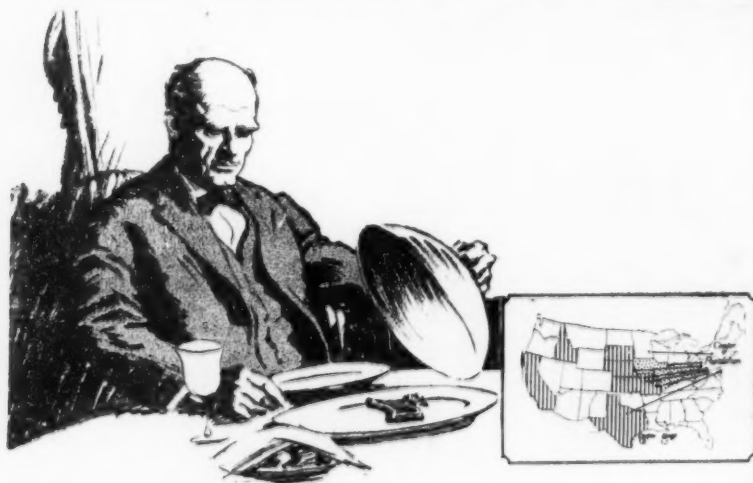
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A worth-while booklet, "Questions and Answers," containing articles on financial subjects, has been issued by J. Frank Howell, 52 Broadway, New York, and will be furnished free to all applicants.

Six per cent. first mortgages, in amounts of \$100 up, on improved land in Kansas and Oklahoma are recommended by the Farm Mortgage Trust Co., 544 Jackson St., Topeka, Kansas. Write to the company for particulars.

Bonds secured by first mortgages on Seattle business properties and netting 6 to 6½ per cent. are dealt in by the Northwest Trust & Savings Bank, Seattle, Washington. The bank will send descriptive circular A-1189 to any applicant.

Operating in the Burkburnett Field, the Ajax Oil Co. is paying dividends of 1½ monthly on class A stock. The shares are now selling at \$11. Detailed circular L will be sent to interested persons by Farnson, Son & Co., members New York Stock Exchange, 115 Broadway, New York.

First mortgage bonds based on income-producing real estate in Southern cities, and yielding 7½, are being distributed by G. L. Miller & Co., Inc., 131 Hurt Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. The bonds are backed by property worth at least twice the amount of the issue. Write to the firm for illustrated circular giving details.

Interesting and valuable booklets have been issued by the well-known brokerage firm of John Muir & Co., specialists in odd lots, 61 Broadway, New York. Among these are "Odd Lot Investment," "Partial Payment Plan," "Baby Bonds," "Your Liberty Bond" and "Odd Lot Trading." The booklets will be sent on application without charge.

The growth in popularity of bonds "safeguarded under the Straus Plan" is due to the fact that they are among the safest of securities, and net 6 per cent. They mature in two to ten years. Literature describing them may be obtained by sending for circular No. K-903 to S. W. Straus & Co., 150 Broadway, New York, or Straus Bldg., Chicago.

The pfd. stock of the Cities Service Co. is a well-guarded investment, yielding on present price 7½%. The company is one of the world's largest oil producers, and also operates 84 public utility properties. Its stock has virtually the character of a diversified investment. Earnings in 1918 were five times the pfd. dividend. Dividends are paid monthly. For complete information, send for circular LW-4 to Henry L. Doherty & Co., Bond Department, 60 Wall St., New York.

The National Bank of Commerce in New York exemplifies its name by providing from its vast resources, credits for manufacturers and merchants who require more than local banking facilities. The bank's officers are practical business men, who well understand matters of world production and world markets, and who place at the service of patrons invaluable knowledge and large experience. The bank invites correspondence from all who desire to participate in the opportunities it offers.

The widely known firm of Kidder, Peabody & Co., 115 Devonshire St., Boston, and 17 Wall St., New York, has been noted since its foundation in 1865 for its conservative policy regarding investment securities. The firm specializes in Government bonds and other sound issues. Its membership in the New York and Boston Stock Exchanges enables it to execute orders in any amount for purchase or sale of securities on a cash basis. Upon request, it will mail to any investor a circular describing desirable issues.

Notwithstanding the advance in many issues, there are high-grade securities still obtainable at very reasonable prices. These may be bought on the partial payment plan, which permits purchase by small investors on easy terms. A moderate initial deposit may be made and the balance paid in 20 monthly installments. The purchaser may sell at any time, is credited with interest on dividends, and is exempt from margin calls. Booklet 6-DD, explaining this plan, may be obtained of Dunham & Co., 43 Exchange Place, New York.

Readers' Guide and Study Outlines

Edited by DANIEL C. KNOWLTON, Ph.D.

Weekly Suggestion. It is suggested that a comparative study be made of industrial and economic conditions in this country as they are revealed in the Digest and the article on p. 746, and those in other lands, noting the close relations existing between the rest of the world and our own country. Read Governor Lowden's article (p. 741) in this connection. What are likely to be the great issues in the coming Presidential contest? To what extent will they be industrial problems? Who in your judgment is best fitted to handle these? Outline the training which such a man or men should possess.

Pictorial Digest of the World's News, pp. 743-745. Plan an itinerary which would include the parts of the world covered by these pictures. Where would you choose to stop the longest? Why? How many different points would we visit in our own country? What important changes in travel are suggested by the pictures? Plot the route of the two expeditions which are represented here. What air routes have already been covered? Indicate these on an outline map. What other important flights can you suggest that should be attempted? Point out just what you think has been accomplished by those already attempted. What will this new one mean to the world? What parts of the world seem to be centers of disturbances? How serious are these? How does our own country compare with these as to the seriousness of the situation? Can you suggest some plan for meeting these critical situations? How important a part have we been taking recently in settling the affairs of the rest of the world? Argue that our work is or is not at home in the light of the events pictured here. What do you regard as the most important event pictured this week? Why? List all these events in the order of their

importance, justifying your arrangement. Which of them are likely to take on a more serious aspect with the passing of time? Why? Which of these events show the influence of the past upon the present? How? Can the solution of any of these difficulties be found in what has taken place in the past?

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In 1920 I wish to vote for.....

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Address.....

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225 Fifth Avenue, New York

TOTAL VOTE TO OCTOBER 29

GENERAL WOOD, 1177; change from Wilson, 147.
PRESIDENT WILSON, 453; change from Hughes, 46.
CHARLES E. HUGHES, 228; change from Wilson, 22.
SENATOR JOHNSON, Calif., 407; change from Wilson, 115.
WILLIAM H. TAFT, 121; change from Wilson, 43.
SENATOR BORAH, Idaho, 51; change from Wilson, 12.
WILLIAM C. McADOO, 75; change from Wilson, 52.
GOVERNOR LOWDEN, Illinois, 103; change from Wilson, 16.
SENATOR HARDING, Ohio, 60; change from Wilson, 11.
GENERAL PERSHING, 37; change from Wilson, 13.
SENATOR SUTHERLAND, West Va., 112; change from Wilson, 33.
SENATOR LODGE, Mass., 32; change from Wilson, 10.
EUGENE V. DEBS, 71; change from Wilson, 32.
GOVERNOR COX, Ohio, 66; change from Wilson, 56.
OLE HANSON, Seattle, 278; change from Wilson, 65.
Scattering votes for 57 others, 277, including all candidates receiving less than 20 votes each.

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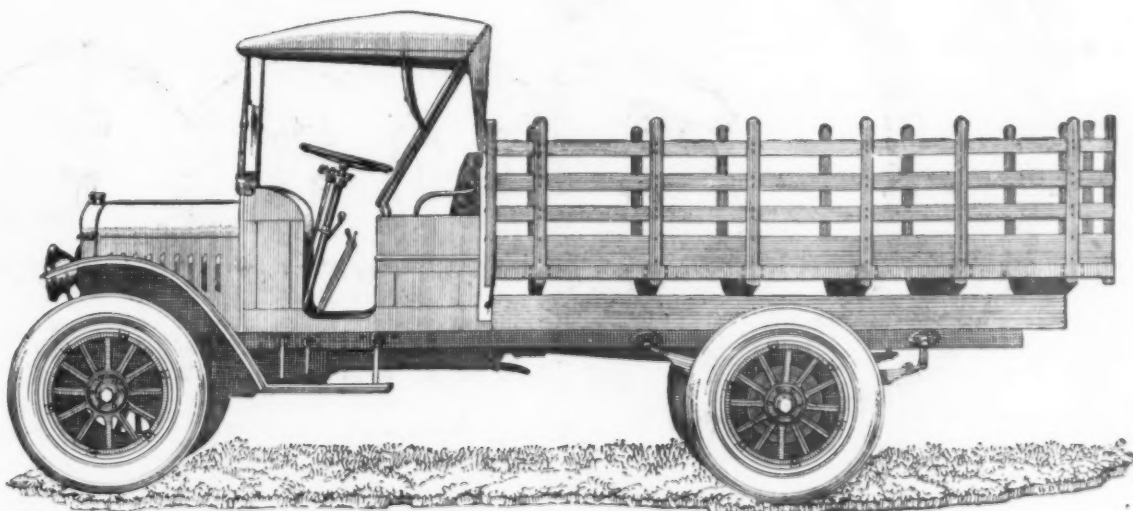
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